

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Urban Council Motion

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated that the time is inopportune to carry out major constitutional changes in Hongkong. Whether the Urban Council motion passed on Tuesday can be regarded as a "major constitutional change" may be arguable but there is a hint that it is intended as the first step to a major change, and it is therefore unlikely to receive much consideration by Government. The avowed intention of the Reform Club members is that every unofficial member should be elected and in their view a time limit should be placed on the duration of this conversion from appointed to elected membership. So that if this first step were implemented by Government it would set the ball in motion towards the further goal. Argument on this question is pointless for there are to be no major constitutional changes at present. Why does the Reform Club desire to enlarge the electorate? It is reasonable to assume that in seeking a bigger electorate this organisation simply desires a more substantial vote to back its own policies. Why does it seek an all elected unofficial membership? Because, from the voting at the last Urban Council elections, it is apparent that this organisation might well win all the seats.

THE main points which council members, particularly the elected members, overlook (or else conveniently ignore) time and time again in discussing this question of enlarging the electorate is that Hongkong, in addition to being a "great world city" is a British colony which differs in a marked degree from any other British colony with the possible exceptions of Singapore and Gibraltar. It is doubtful whether Hongkong can ever be anything more than it is today—a colonial outpost which will be controlled and governed by Whitehall appointees. As long as Hongkong's present colonial status continues, there is a very definite limit to the amount that can be achieved by a political organisation. Inevitably it will clash—as it has clashed many times already—with Government and lead to frustration and an unnecessary spate of harsh words. The elected members today place a far greater emphasis on politics than is necessary for the conduct of Urban Council business and far too much emphasis on questions which have no business to be mentioned in the council.

THERE is another question, too: the "British subjects and persons resident in the Colony for 15 years" whom the nominated and elected members would wish to see enfranchised are, as a class, no different from those who are already allowed to vote. This new proposed group includes a considerable number of Chinese and British who came to Hongkong originally for reasons of pure expediency. They are, in a sense, transients with little or no local loyalty. It is therefore probable that they have little enthusiasm for local elections. It is equally probable that if they were given a vote at the next Urban Council elections there would be virtually no alteration in the voting pattern of the past. Increased majorities for Reform Club candidates, more votes for the Independents, and a larger number of defectors perhaps, but with the proportions remaining the same in relation to the overall vote. The unofficial members' proposal would therefore seem to serve little purpose.

VITAL STAGE AT GENEVA

Significance Of Molotov's Early Return

Geneva, July 8.

The decision of Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr V. M. Molotov, to arrive in Geneva at least three days before the French and British Foreign Ministers, is taken as an indication of the importance he attaches to this second phase of the Geneva Conference.

Mr Molotov is now expected to arrive today. His scheduled arrival for yesterday was, according to Soviet circles, postponed owing to bad weather. Well-informed circles suggest that Mr Molotov wishes, by his early arrival, to show he is ready to receive ministers anxious to talk to him and to hasten negotiations.

As Mr Molotov was about to leave for Geneva, the head of the French delegation, M. Jean Chauvel, had a talk with the deputy head of the Soviet delegation, M. Vassili Kouznetsov.

It is understood that they discussed the possibility of an interview later between Mr Molotov and French Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, who is due in Geneva over the weekend.

The return of the Foreign Ministers will mark the resumption of full-dress talks on

Indo-China expected to start next week.

Ahead lies a critical phase in the Indo-China peace talks, a testing time for the new French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, who pledged to bring peace by July 20 or resign.

He is expected to arrive on Sunday or Monday, and Mr Eden of Britain at the beginning of the week. The date for the arrival of Mr Chou En-lai is not yet known.

Mr Mendes-France, who said yesterday there were "recent reasons for feeling hopeful" about the prospects of peace in Indo-China, may have an early direct meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister.

FIRST TASK
He met Mr Chou at Bern on June 23, but by then Mr Molotov had returned to Moscow.

Another new Minister arriving will be Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Mr Tran Van Do.

The first task of the nine-nation conference will be to examine the cease-fire negotiations reports for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Great secrecy shrouds the progress of the military negotiations, but the reports must be ready on Saturday.

The Cambodian and Vietnamese talks began only yesterday. The negotiators just two days to prepare their report.—Reuter.

Another Chance For Hillary

Calcutta, July 7.

The Nepalese Government has granted Sir Edmund Hillary permission to make a new attempt on the unconquered Mount Makalu, it was officially stated tonight.

Sir Edmund Hillary recently had to give up his attempt on the 29,000-foot peak because he was injured in a fall.

The New Zealander who returned to Calcutta today from Katmandu said his expedition to the Barun and Hongu valleys had also failed to achieve its main objective, the scaling of 24,000-foot Chamlang peak.

He said he hoped to have a year's rest in New Zealand before returning to the Himalayas in 1956.

"But much will depend upon the question of raising an expedition," he said.

CLIMBED 19 PEAKS
He said close reconnaissance had failed to reveal a route to the summit of Chamlang, the highest of the three peaks the party set out to climb.

Sir Edmund Hillary expects to fly to his home in New Zealand on Friday.

He told reporters that the early breaking of the monsoon had also prevented the climbing of 23,000-foot Ama Dablam, where they were delayed by the fall of James McPherson.

But he said they did reach the top of Baruntse, 23,000 feet up, and climbed 18 other peaks, all over 20,000 feet.—Reuter.

Jet Fighter Crashes Into House

FOUR KILLED

Kansas City, July 7.

A jet plane crashed in a residential area near Kansas City's business districts today, killing at least four people, including the pilot.

The plane, identified as an Air Force F-84-F Thunderstreak, roared in from the northwest, clipped a small house with such force that it collapsed, slithered across a street and crashed into another house.

The aircraft blew up when it hit the second house, setting it and two adjoining houses on fire. Before hitting the second house, the plane swept across a used car lot, dragging several vehicles into the holocaust with it.

The body of the pilot, not immediately identified, was recovered along with the bodies of three others from the flaming houses.

TWO TEACHERS
Two of the bodies were identified as two school teachers, Susan Langford and Edna Hoffman. Another was identified as a paralysed Negro, Earl Redwine, who lived in the basement of the burned houses.

The plane had just taken off from nearby Fairfax Air Force Base. Its destination was not disclosed.

Fireman Verne Bowman said he saw the plane in flight from Fire Department Headquarters, two blocks from the scene.

"It appeared to be circling," said Bowman, "then dipped into a dive that sent it roaring downward."

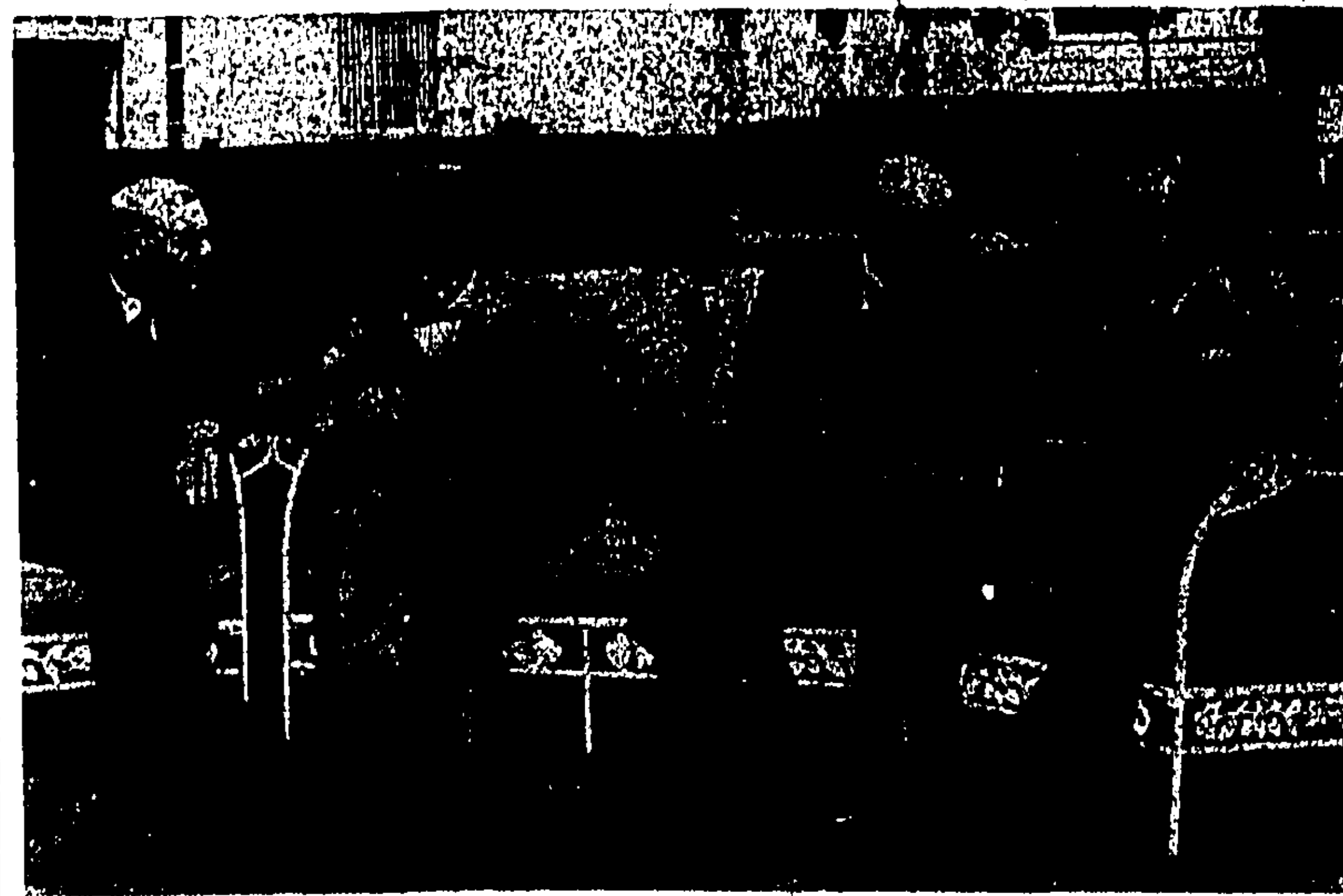
PUFF OF DUST
A huge puff of dust and smoke immediately engulfed the crash area and Bowman said the broken plane and the three houses were a mass of flames almost immediately.

People and cars surged in from the busy business district, hampering the progress of fire trucks and ambulances.

The area is made up of modest frame homes crowded closely together with only a driveway width between them.

The Thunderstreak was described as one of the nation's newest jet fighters. It is built by General Motors, weighs 25,000 pounds and has a speed of more than 600 miles an hour. At three o'clock, said United Press.

A CHAT IN THE SUN



President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill with Mr Dulles and Mr Eden, seen in the White House garden during the Anglo-American talks.—Express Photo.

SE Asian Defence Discussions Start

Anglo-US Talks In Washington

Washington, July 7.

Britain and the United States today opened discussions to lay foundations for a defence alliance in Southeast Asia.

Representatives of the two nations met in a secret session in the State Department.

A State Department spokesman described their talks as "a preliminary meeting to decide on organisation, procedures and such matters connected with negotiations for a Southeast Asian pact."

Sir Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower arranged for these talks in their recent Washington meeting.

Mr Robert Scott, Minister at the British Embassy, who is a specialist in Asian affairs, represented Britain. Mr Walter Bedell Smith, Under-Secretary of State, was the American representative.

IMMEDIATE CONTACT

Official sources said that the Anglo-American experts would establish immediate contact with Australian and New Zealand officials in Washington and keep them closely informed of developments.

The ANZUS defence pact means—Australia, New Zealand and the United States—are expected to confer at staff and more senior levels in the next day or so to discuss projected measures for allied action in Southeast Asia.

The meeting between Mr Smith and Mr Scott lasted 75 minutes. No statement was issued and officials emphasised that the talks were "secret".—Reuter.

Ava Gardner To Marry Bullfighter?

New York, July 7.

Band leader Xavier Cugat said today his friend, the retired Spanish bullfighter, Luis Miguel Dominguez, will marry movie actress Ava Gardner.

Just prior to his departure on the liner Queen Mary for a five-week European tour, Cugat told newsmen: "He's going to marry Ava. That's for sure."

Cugat's wife, Abbe Lane, 32, pressed doubt. The band leader turned to her and asked: "Want to make a bet on it?"

Dominguez left New York for Los Angeles yesterday, refusing to comment on his plans to marry Ava. If any—United Press.

Artillery Used Against Mau Mau

Nairobi, July 7.

New tactics, including the use of artillery, are now being used against the Mau Mau gangs in the Kenya forest area, it was learned today.

Twenty-five pounders based at Nyeri are keeping a harassing fire on hide-outs in the prohibited forest areas to prevent the Mau Mau from resting and preparing terrorist raids.

It was understood that the tactics have been successful. No major action has been started by terrorists in the forest areas during the past few weeks. Eight hundred men and women were rounded up for screening and 100 others held for questioning at the Ruiru coffee centre 15 miles north of here, it was learned today.

The police have also begun a big drive in the coffee estates on the outskirts of Nairobi. During today's operations, six terrorists were killed, it was reported today.—France-Press.

UK Attitude On Red China

London, July 7.

Britain is unlikely to alter her view that the question of admitting Communist China to the United Nations should be kept in "cold storage" during the autumn General Assembly session, diplomatic quarters said today.

Britain has been unwilling to support the candidature of Communist China so long as there was evidence that Peking was backing forces invading South Korea or rebel groups in Indo-China.

Both Britain and the United States have agreed that the Chinese Government—charged with aggression by the United Nations—was not a table candidate for membership.

But the long-term British attitude on this question is known to differ from the present United States administration.

When and if Peking turned herself "of aggression" British opinion would consider it logical to admit to the United Nations the Government which in fact is in effective control of the Chinese mainland.

But, diplomatic quarters stressed, whatever the outcome of the current Indo-China negotiations at Geneva, Britain is unlikely to back the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

It is to be noted that the British Government has no intention of taking any initiative in the matter.—Reuter.

EAST GERMAN ELECTIONS

Berlin, July 7.

Fourteen million East Germans will elect a new Volkskammer (lower house of Parliament) on October 17 this year. Volkskammer President Johannes Dieckmann announced today.

In 1950, the single list of candidates put forward by the Communist-led National Front of all parties won 98 per cent of all votes.—Reuter.

Strategic Goods Lists To Be Revised

Washington Decision On Trade With Satellites

Washington, July 7.

Britain and the United States today swept away a major difference over foreign economic policies by agreeing to revisions in the lists of strategic goods at present barred from export to the Soviet bloc in Europe.

The agreement followed four days of discussions in Washington between Mr Peter Thorneycroft, President of the British Board of Trade and Mr Harold Stassen, head of the United States Foreign Operations Administration.

Authoritative sources reported that the two countries had overcome their disagreement on the extent to which the embargoed lists should be revised and had approved new definitions for "strategic" items which could later be sold to Eastern Europe.

Until now the United States had refused to go as far as Britain in a relaxation of trade controls. However, France-Press said the results of the talks had fallen far short of British hopes according to a well-informed source.

Sources said the revised lists would be submitted to a special Allied control committee in Paris, where it was thought final approval would not be long delayed.

TIMING

This 16-nation group consists of all the North Atlantic treaty partners with the exception of Iceland, West Germany and Japan.

It was understood that the timing of any relaxation in trade controls would depend chiefly on Soviet actions in promoting world peace and stability and it was emphasised by officials that agreement on the embargoed lists was only the "first step".

The decision to hold bilateral Washington trade control talks was made when Sir Winston conferred with President Eisenhower last week.

The question of relaxing controls of exports to Communist China did not arise this week. The United States maintains complete embargo on trade with China while Britain and most of Western Europe limit their exports to strictly non-strategic items.

"CERTAIN PROBLEMS"
At the end of the talks it was announced that Britain and the United States had reached agreement "on certain problems" relating to East-West trade.

But the communiqué added, the question of the time of any

relaxation of controls on strategic exports to the Soviet bloc in Europe had been postponed and would be studied later.

The communiqué, issued by the Foreign Operations Administration, also said that improved methods of enforcing strategic trade controls would be "further pursued" between Britain, the United States and other friendly countries.

It did not specify the "certain problems" on which agreement had been reached in the talks, which began here last Saturday.—Reuter.

Saar Government Resigns
Saarbrücken, Saarland, July 7.

The Government of Johannes Hoffman resigned today.

Mr Hoffman's Government was formed in December 1952 after elections.

He was a supporter of continued economic ties with France which took over the administration of the coal-steel state after World War II. West Germany is opposed to this form of association.

The Saar, sandwiched between Germany and France, was German territory up to the end of the 1st world war. France took over its administration for the League of Nations but the Saarland voted for union with Germany. France was re-elected as administrator after World War II.

The territory received autonomy in 1950 but France undertook responsibility for foreign policy and external security.

The Christian People's Party holds an absolute majority in the Saar Parliament. The Government crisis was not caused by foreign policy questions. The Christian People's Party is expected to meet on Friday to consider further steps. Mr Hoffman is likely to form the next Government.—Reuter.

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PACIFIC H-BOMB TESTS



Glamorous screen star Yvonne de Carlo arrives at London Airport from New York to see the premiere of her new film "Happy Ever After" in London this month. She wears a black fitted coat, veiled hat and grey fur set off with black and silver jewelled glasses. Miss de Carlo is flying to the Berlin film festival before the premiere.—Express Photo.

Strong Stand Taken By Mendes-France In The Assembly

Paris, July 7.
French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, in his declaration before the National Assembly today, has obviously addressed his remarks beyond deputies, to the allies of France, to the leaders of the Indo-China Associated States, and in unmistakable terms to the Vietnam.

This was the opinion which prevailed in the corridors of the Assembly after the brief session during which the Premier re-affirmed forcefully his position.

He said again that he wanted a cease-fire in Indo-China but not at any price. France will not abandon her friends, he said. Excluding the idea of a capitulation, if an acceptable solution to the Indo-China war cannot be found, then France will have to face this and take up the struggle with increased means, he added.

It is with this possibility in mind that the government considered the supposition that it might be necessary to send conscript troops to Indo-China, if there is no cease-fire by July 20.

M. Mendes-France was supported several times by applause of the Socialists, who are hostile to the idea of sending conscripts as well as by most of the Gaullists and left-centre deputies.

The centre parties, notably the MRP to which former Foreign Minister Georges Bidault belongs, were more reserved.—France-Press.

WEST IMPRESSED

Geneva, July 7.
The statement of French Premier Pierre Mendes-France on Indo-China today confirmed Western diplomatic observers' views here that he was determined to do realistic business and without delay at the nine-nation peace conference here next week.

He will come here hopeful but not over-optimistic about the certainty of a simultaneous cease-fire throughout Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the observers thought.

Western conference quarters here were heartened by his courageous statement that everything "is ready should that be necessary to reinforce our expeditionary corps should the present negotiations break down."

All M. Mendes-France's recent statements and today's also have made it clear that France will negotiate from the maximum strength possible and will not accept any unreasonable Communist demands, the observers said.—Reuter.

READING DELEGATION

Geneva, July 7.
M. Jean Chavot, acting leader of the French delegation to the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks here, was today expected to confer with the French

Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France.

He will give M. Mendes-France a first hand account of the progress of the political and military negotiations a few days before the expected reassembly of the principal Foreign Ministers.

M. Mendes-France, who has pledged himself to achieve peace in Indo-China by July 20 or resign, is due to take over leadership of the delegation himself for the resumption of all ministerial sessions. The ministers are to consider the reports of military delegates on cease-fire plans for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Cambodian and Vietnamese officers met for the first time here today — only 72 hours before the deadline for military reports which the conference called for by next Saturday.—Reuter.

U.S. WARSHIPS WASHED-DOWN

Washington, July 7.
Warships exposed to atomic bomb after the March 1 hydrogen bomb explosion in the Pacific escaped contamination, although, thanks to a new "wash-down process," the US Navy disclosed here today.

Perfected by the technical departments of the navy, the system consists in installing fine-spray hoses on all the decks, which enable the outside of the warships to be cleaned of atomic dust with large quantities of sea water.—France-Press.

POP

NOW YOU TAKE ATTLES AND CO...



U.S. Expresses Deep Regret For Injured RUSSIAN RESOLUTION BEFORE U.N. COUNCIL

New York, July 7.

The Soviet delegation to the United Nations today published a resolution putting forward protests by the Marshall Islanders against damage done by recent American hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific.

The resolution "invites" the United States Government, which administers the Marshall Islands as a trust territory, to test no more hydrogen or atom bombs there; to compensate the population for property damage it has suffered; and to restore to the people their "full rights" to ownership and use of the territory.

The resolution will be before the Petitions Committee of the Trusteeship Council when it begins discussion of the complaint later this week.

The Marshall Islanders sent a petition on May 14 to the United Nations after 230 natives were affected by radiation. A hydrogen bomb was exploded near Bikini atoll in the Marshall group of the Western Pacific on March 1.

Mr. Mason Sears, United States delegate to the United Nations Trusteeship Council, announced in a press statement today that the United States Government was "candid" that any future bomb tests in the Pacific could be conducted without any untoward incident.

His statement said the United States delegation was "glad to report that the Marshall Islanders and the American military personnel who were exposed" had now recovered.

PEOPLE CONCERNED

"The fact that anyone was injured by the recent nuclear tests in the Pacific has caused the American people genuine deep regret," the statement said. "The United States Government considers the resulting petition of the Marshall Islanders to be both reasonable and helpful."

The United States Government found that there is no other place in the world over which the United States has jurisdiction where experiments of this nature could be successfully conducted with less danger.

Mr. Sears said: "No stone will be left unturned" to safeguard the present and future well-being of the Islanders.

"As to the question of continuing these experiments, which is also raised in the petition, the facts are unhappily clear," he declared.

PRECAUTIONS

"No one could reasonably contend that the Soviets should be the only nation to conduct nuclear experiments. At issue therefore is not the right to conduct these experiments. The question is whether the United States authorities in charge have exercised the precaution in looking after the safety and welfare of the islanders involved. "That is the essence of their petition, and it is entirely justified."

A statement by Mr. Frank Midkiff, High Commissioner of the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, issued simultaneously, said: "There are good and sufficient reasons" why the atolls of Eniwetok and Bikini were selected by the United States for some of her experiments.

He said guarantees were given the Marshallese for fair and just compensation for losses of all sorts.

"No further atolls are believed to be required for these tests."

"Meanwhile special assistance now is being given the people of Eniwetok and Bikini; their conditions are being improved and their just claims will be met."

Dr. Dwight Haine, a spokesman for the Marshall Islands petitioners, said in a statement: "Some of our people were hurt during the recent nuclear test and we have asked the aid of

the United Nations to stop the experiments there or, if this is not possible then to be a little more careful."—Reuter.

U.N. COUNCIL

New York, July 7.
Questions about the effect of the hydrogen bomb tests on the Pacific Islands were asked in the United Nations Trusteeship Council today during the Council's examination of the annual report on the United States administration of the territory.

Mr. Avtar Singh, the Indian delegate, said he did not wish to ask questions relating to the petitions of the Marshall Islanders which would be discussed in the Council's Petition Committee this week. But he did want to ask the United States special representative, Mr. Frank Midkiff, whether or not the tests had had any effect on the "geography of the islands." And what the effect had been on the animal life or vegetation of the islands.

Mr. Midkiff said that in the first test one small island had "completely disappeared" and in the second test "a largely man-made island" had also disappeared. "Neither island had been inhabited and the vegetation on the first 'was practically negligible.'"

NONE AT ALL

There had been none at all on the second.

Mr. Midkiff added that the measurements of the effect the tests had had on the other 2,000 odd islands in the Pacific group were being made all the time but this information was not in his possession.

But he said he would be glad to give the Council a description of the effect the bomb tests had had, "in so far as was permissible within the limits of security," when he had had the opportunity to obtain the necessary information.—Reuter.

MOTHER IS DIFFICULT

Port Elizabeth, July 7.
Mrs. Susan Porter, of Port Elizabeth, who has just celebrated her 114th birthday, is proving a very difficult patient.

Her son, aged 71, and her daughter, aged 81, complained that they have a hard time trying to keep her in bed. Up to two months ago she used to do the washing and help with the house work.—China Mail Special.

U.S. EMPLOYMENT

Washington, July 7.
The United States Government said today that employment increased by nearly 1,000,000 from May to June and unemployment contrary to the usual seasonal pattern showed almost no increase.

Employment rose during the month, according to the figures announced by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labour, from 61,119,000 in early May to 62,089,000 estimated for early June.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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HONGKONG KOWLOON

Cutting remarks



United States Demand Immediate Release Of Seven Soldiers

Washington, July 7.

The United States Government today denounced Czechoslovakia for the "abduction" of seven United States soldiers and demanded their immediate release.

A strong worded note was delivered to the Czech Foreign Office in Prague today protesting the action by Czech border patrols, the State Department said.

The note, delivered by the American Ambassador, flatly rejected Czech claims that the seven men — a captain and six enlisted men — were spying when seized by Czech border police near the West German town of Baernau.

The note is one of the strongest ever delivered to Czechoslovakia.

"The United States Government protests in the strongest terms this abduction of American soldiers and demands their immediate return to U.S. authorities in Germany," it said.

The note said the men "were proceeding innocently without arms along the Czech-German border in the vicinity of Baernau on July 4 when they were seized by a Czech patrol."

The State Department Press Officer declined to comment when asked what steps the United States was prepared to take if the Czech Government refused to free the men.

Mr. Henry Suydam, the Press Officer, said that for a diplomatic note the language used was strong and "peremptory."

NOT NAMED

The note identified the missing Americans by name and rank but Mr. Suydam declined to name them because he said the Defense Department had not yet notified the next of kin of the incident.

Asked whether the Czech espionage accusation against the men was false, Mr. Suydam replied quickly: "Of course it's false."

Earlier Mr. Suydam had said a preliminary report from Army sources suggested the Americans disappeared while on a sight-seeing trip near the border.

West German border police at Baernau have said they received and rejected a Czech offer to exchange the soldiers for three Czech political refugees who fled to the West recently.—Reuter.

CZECH PROTEST

London, July 7. Czechoslovakia protested today to the United States against the violation of its frontier by seven American soldiers who penetrated 800 yards into her territory on July 4 "with the intent to carry out espionage."

The protest was delivered in a note to the American Embassy at Prague, according to a Czech news agency (Ceteka) message quoted by Prague Radio. The note said the men had been arrested and that film in

Mr. Menzies' Inflation Warning

Melbourne, July 7.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Menzies, has stated that there may be further inflation unless Federal and State Governments reduce their competition for men, materials and money.

Mr. Menzies was addressing State Premiers at a meeting of the Loan Council to fix the amount of State public works programmes for the 1964-65 financial year. He said signs of inflation were appearing in the competition for labour, the increasing labour turnover and the difficulties of some basic industries in keeping staff.

The Committee later decided on a £250 million State works programme—the same as the previous year.—China Mail Special.



The Duke of Edinburgh, in centre, talks with Viscount Montgomery (left) and General Gruber during his visit to SHAPE — part of his recent two-day trip to France.—Express Photo.

CABINET SUPPORTS ADENAUER

Bonn, July 7.

The West German Cabinet today supported the Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, for his statement that a German national army is the only alternative to a European Army, it was learned here.

Dr. Adenauer made his statement last week in a radio interview with invited listeners in France.

Government sources welcomed yesterday's telegram to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, from Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State.

They said the telegram emphasised the closeness of the three countries' policy on EDC and the West German policy of Allied occupational control.

The Government is also pleased that British and American Government experts have begun their first examination of problems involved in giving West Germany sovereignty without French ratification of EDC.

Dr. Adenauer has repeatedly demanded that West Germany be given sovereignty subject to allied safeguards as promised by the Bonn Conventions, which take effect on the EDC treaty has been ratified.

Dr. Adenauer has spent the last few days trying to calm French resentment at his radio interview last Friday in which he said if EDC were still-born, a national army for Germany would be the only alternative.—Reuter.

NO DISCUSSIONS

France — Presse adds Dr. Adenauer said that he did not plan to discuss modifications to the European Army Treaty with France. He pointed out that such modifications would have to be put before a conference of foreign ministers from the six countries concerned.

Dr. Adenauer stated, however, that he was ready at any time to discuss Franco-German relations with a French Government representative. Dr. Adenauer said the Federal Republic did not intend to turn from the policy represented by the Bonn and Paris treaties, and confirmed his belief that the EDC was the best basis for German participation in European defence.

Both teams have handed it over to the two men while they proceed with problems of volume of production, pricing and compensation for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Dr. Al Amin, Finance Minister and Persian chief delegate to the talks said tonight that "Persia wants a 20-year agreement but the consortium demands 40 years."

"Persian oil pricing will conform to Persian Gulf rates although the consortium wants a 10 per cent reduction to cover the costs of recovering the Persian market in the rest of the world," he said.

"At its maximum production under the agreement the Abadan refinery will probably only reach 80 per cent of its former output which in 1951 reached 80 million tons," he said. He added that net profits will be split on a 50-50 basis.—Reuter.

"Everywhere we had to refuse people admission to French Institutes and high schools," he said. "Everybody wants to learn our language or perfect himself in it. This is equally true of the Near East. The French language represents a spiritual element of irreplaceable value."

Mr. De Bourbon-Busset, addressed a banquet offered by the Association of Friends of the French Language in London. He was accompanied by French Minister, Yves Debais, the Ambassador of the French Republic in London, and the French Consul General in London, Jean-Louis de la Roche. The French Consul General in London, Jean-Louis de la Roche, was also present.

WEST AFRICAN CIVIL SERVICE EQUAL RATES OF PAY RECOMMENDED BY SALARIES COMMISSION

Kampala, Uganda, July 8.

An official commission on reviewing salaries in the West African civil service today recommended equal rates of pay for all races—and for women as well as men.

The commission is set up by the governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, the Chairman of the East Africa Aid Commission, and the British resident of Zanzibar.

At present, Africans and Asians in the senior civil service with the same qualifications as their European counterparts receive only three-fifths of the salary.

The commission's report welcomed the intention of the East African to abolish this "three-fifths" rule.

The report said: "The essential principle is that for the future there shall be no barrier in part of the service, which is in fact (even though in name) one of the race."

The commission met under the chairmanship of Sir David Lindsay, who four years ago was the president of a commission on the Gold Coast civil service.

Its aim was the abolition of racial distinctions in pay and grading by responsibility, ability, and experience, instead of by race, where it exists.

RECRUITING

The report commented that the East African territories are not yet in a position to be able to staff their public service entirely from their own resources. The commission tried to provide foundations for a public service which would ultimately be recruited wholly within the territories.

It recommended certain basic salary scales on the assumption that they were intended for local candidates, and said that if East Africa wished to recruit external candidates, some additional incentive must be offered, without conferring any superiority in status of seniority.

THREE-FIFTHS RULE

The three-fifths rule for salaries had been attributed to the additional expenditure to which the expatriate officer was put, but to the local officer, it seemed an implied commission of worth and became an object of resentment.

The commission says that so far as the public service is multi-racial, each race must make its full contribution. Advantages of entry and advancement must give full scope for the qualities and attitudes of each race.

The limit of advance of any serving member of service must be set solely by his qualifications and ability, and ability must be best to include the qualities of integrity, character and leadership.

No Money, No Raft

Alameda, Calif., July 7. Crewmen of the raft, Lehi, hoped today "outside help" will come forward to pay off old debts and let them undertake their foodless and waterless drift to Honolulu.

Keith Pope, one of the crewmen, said that expedition leader Devers Baker incurred debts in 1951 and 1952 that the crew was now seeking outside help to pay them off.

Until the debts were paid off, Sheriff's deputies were holding the 32-foot plank raft under a writ of attachment secured by Baker's creditors.—United Press.

Mau Mau Victims

London, July 7.

Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya have murdered 1,113 European civilians up to June 19 this year, Mr. Henry Robinson, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, said in a Parliamentary reply today.

Opposition leader, Mr. Enoch Powell, said that the figures were a "terrible indictment of the Mau Mau movement."

Thailand Wants U.N. Approval For Observation Group

New York, July 7.

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Prince Wan Wathayakon, today asked the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to include in the agenda of the present session of the General Assembly Thailand's appeal for an observation group to watch the Thai borders with Laos and Cambodia.

Before a meeting of the General Assembly could be called it would be necessary for Thailand to ask for a poll of United Nations members and a majority of 31 would have to assent.

In his communication to the Secretary-General, Prince Wan wrote:

"With regard to the date for ascertaining the concurrence of the majority of the member states in the reconvening of the session for the consideration of this proposed additional item, I shall have the honour to communicate with you further in the light of the developments now in progress with respect to Indo-China."

Prince Wan later told a press conference at United Nations headquarters he had taken the step because a similar request by him for a peace commission to be sent to Thailand had been vetoed by the Soviet Union in the Security Council.

He did not intend to press for an immediate poll of member states as he did not wish his appeal to conflict with the Geneva conference, he said.

Prince Wan, who recently arrived here from Geneva, said M. Pierre Mendes-France, the French Prime Minister, had asked him not to hinder his efforts to bring about an Indo-China settlement until July 20.

"If there is no agreement by that date, I shall ask for the reconvening of the General Assembly as quickly as possible," Prince Wan declared.

He said that on principle he had majority support for the reconvening of such a meeting. "It all depends on a satisfactory agreement being reached in Geneva," he added.

In his letter to the Secretary-General, Prince Wan said that large-scale fighting had recently taken place in the immediate vicinity of Thai territory.

"There is in the view of my Government a possibility of direct incursions of foreign troops into its territory," it continued.

"Moreover the whole world is well aware of the tension in the area and of its dangerous potentialities which go to the very heart of the main purpose of the United Nations—to protect humanity from the scourge of war."

Prince Wan asked that his request be brought to the notice of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, President of the General Assembly, who is at present in Europe.—Reuter.

RITZ CINEMA
NATHAN RD. KOW LOON TEL. 50100

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY

THE ARTHUR RANK ORGANISATION presents
NORMAN WISDOM
Margaret RUTHERFORD
Trouble in Store

also starring
MOIRA LISTER
DEREK BOND
LANA MORRIS
JERRY DESMOND

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

with United Artists' superior picture "VICE SQUAD" we inaugurate our exhibitions on an up-to-date GIANT PANORAMIC SCREEN specially designed to give a FULL ENLARGED VIEW of any picture with PERFECT BRIGHTNESS and DISTINCTNESS.

FIRST SHOWING IN KOWLOON!

Look Sister... You Gals Know The Hood Who Killed That Cop!

ROBINSON GODDARD
Vice Squad

Don't Miss It!

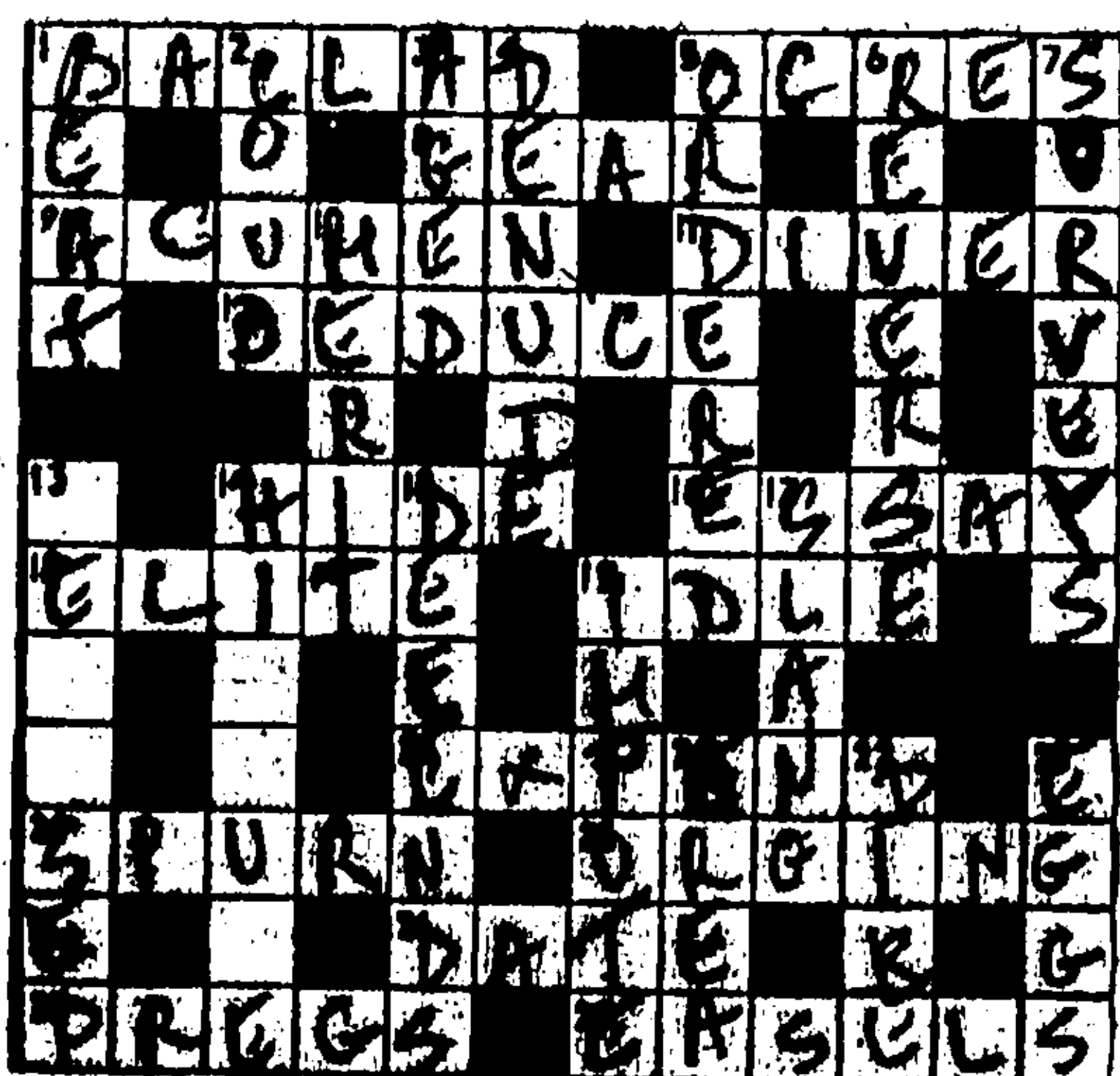
FINAL TO-DAY

MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

West End Tonight

DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Narrative poem (6).
 - Monitors (5).
 - Kit (4).
 - Disarmament (6).
 - Undersea worker (6).
 - Infer (6).
 - Concert (4).
 - Attempt (6).
 - Best part (5).
 - Lazy (4).
 - Swart (6).
 - Rejoice with disdain (5).
 - Pressing (6).
 - Fruit (4).
 - Leaf (5).
 - Picture stands (6).
- DOWN**
- Chastise (4).
 - Moby (4).
 - Grew old (4).
 - Strip (6).
 - Commanded (7).
 - Opposite (7).
 - Inspects (7).
 - Worth (6).
 - Edited (7).
 - Folly (7).
 - Protects (7).
 - Colloquial language (5).
 - Ascribe (6).
 - Extent (4).
 - Terrific (4).
 - Inlets (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD — Across: 1. Ticker, 4. Blazed, 8. Turnip, 10. Plect, 12. Ordeal, 14. Matinee, 17. Note, 18. Spectro, 20. Countess, 22. Hero, 23. Nellies, 27. Gritty, 29. Fried, 30. Errand, 31. Legged, 32. Stern, 33. Bower, 34. Totem, 35. Strut, 36. Saxon, 37. Lops, 38. Zestful, 39. Scales, 40. Present, 41. Dancer, 42. Deplete, 43. Aids, 44. Ignorance, 45. True, 46. Chapel, 47. Uprising, 48. Tyres, 49. Leaves, 50. Sedan, 51. Lads, 52. Goggles, 53. Vile.

The fighting has now finished, and a coalition has taken over the government in Guatemala. This report, though received late, is still full of interesting colour, showing

WHAT WAR WAS LIKE IN BANANA-LAND



From Donald Ludlow

At
Invasion
HQ

bride in white with bouquet, groom in smart morning suit — should hang on the wall alongside manifestos and a declaration of liberation prepared for Guatemala.

He says: "We don't want to fight the Guatemalan Army or the Guatemalan people. We are only fighting Arbenz and the Reds. If he quits there'll be peace."

So it looks as if the colonel is seeking victory through the mosquito stings of his tiny, gim-crack air force and by infiltration—seizing some places and then starting a snowball or revolt that will roll on Guatemala City.

This is not a bad bet and, if today's claims are true, a revolt could happen quickly. In Tenth Street they are exulting at the "surrender" of thearrison town of Coban, 60 miles north of Guatemala City, and at the latest Arbenz order forbidding petrol for private cars.

Indignation

But, President Arbenz, is not without cards to play—the 2,000 tons of Iron Curtain arms now stacked in cellars of his palace. If he does as the Communists want him to do—hand the guns to the campesinos (peasants)—Guatemala will be steeped in bloodshed.

Reporters' hopes of being allowed to get close to the invading troops crumpled sadly.

They were pinned on Colonel Manuel Orellano Portillo, who, from the frontier town of Copan, announced he was the chief information officer of the Army of Liberation, and posed gallantly for a picture with a Luger pistol in his belt.

At Tenth Street headquarters they are indignant. The colonel, they say, is an impostor all out for himself. He has no right to speak for anybody.

Meanwhile, there is no offer of safe-conduct to the "front." So for news of action we have to rely on reports coming back to Tenth Street.

These reports say: The main invasion thrust captured the town of Esquipulas in a walk-over victory.

Surrender

The attackers were led by Colonel Miguel Mendoza, who was defeated when he tried to win the Presidency of Guatemala two years ago.

Mortars were used but only on the outskirts. Then the town surrendered.

Triumphal arches were hastily flung up; the pro-Communist mayor fled, and the people formed themselves into crosses as a sign to aircraft—friendly or hostile—that they were neutral.

In the ancient cathedral the troops of Colonel Armas gave thanks for this first success.

They prayed before the shrine of the Black Christ—a giant crucifix carved in black wood.

It dates from the Spanish conquest in the 16th century and in peacetime attracts pilgrims from all over Central and South America.

Esquipulas gave Colonel Armas the first clasp inside Guatemala and immediately plans took off to drop pamphlets on the rail-centre of Zacapa.

Flushed with success, the colonel issued an ultimatum to the Arbenz Government to surrender within 24 hours.

Brisk trade

The deadline is well past, and new invasion headquarters are explaining: "It was a matter of the moment—the way a man feels."

However that may be, his troops have been flying up to the invasion frontier quite openly from the airport here at Tegucigalpa.

They chartered the planes from a local airline and the machines made several flights a day and took 20 men at a time.

They wear khaki trousers and shirts, which are common working clothes here but quickly become uniforms when adorned by the colonel's sword-and-cross armband.

The men did not have guns in their hands. But with them in the planes went packing cases full of rifles, Bren guns, and flame-throwers.

How did Colonel Armas get these weapons? Everybody smiles at that question. There has always been a brisk arms trade in this part of the world.

That is another question on the 64-impire (Honduran dollar) scale. While the men were billeted at Tegucigalpa and the villages around they have never been short of money.

WASHINGTON hangs on the line in the patio of a little pink house in narrow Calle Diez—Tenth Street—from which Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas is directing the invasion of Guatemala.

But instead of the headquarters for a revolution, this house in the red-roofed city of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, is more like a busy hotel. Charming, plump Mrs. Odilia Armas, the colonel's wife, is there. So is his grey-haired mother.

They are chatting with friends, and getting on with the sewing and darning as if a revolution was the most ordinary thing in the world.

Musical name

Children scamper in and out among the plotters. Good-looking young men and pretty girls flirt in the shadows.

Somebody strums a guitar, somebody taps a typewriter, and a roly-poly lawyer, Señor Luis Coronado, announces: "We shall have a bulletin on the war ready in a minute."

Where is he?

Where is Colonel Armas? I ask. An eager young aide misunderstands the question and points to a pair of long white cotton underpants fluttering from the clothes line. "The colonel's," he says with awe.

Colonel Armas, who will be 40 in November, has lived in this house ever since, three years ago, he tunneled the way out of a gaol into which an old comrade in arms, President Arbenz of next-door Guatemala, had flung him.

So it is not surprising that the place should have a home-sweet-home atmosphere and that the colonel's wedding picture—

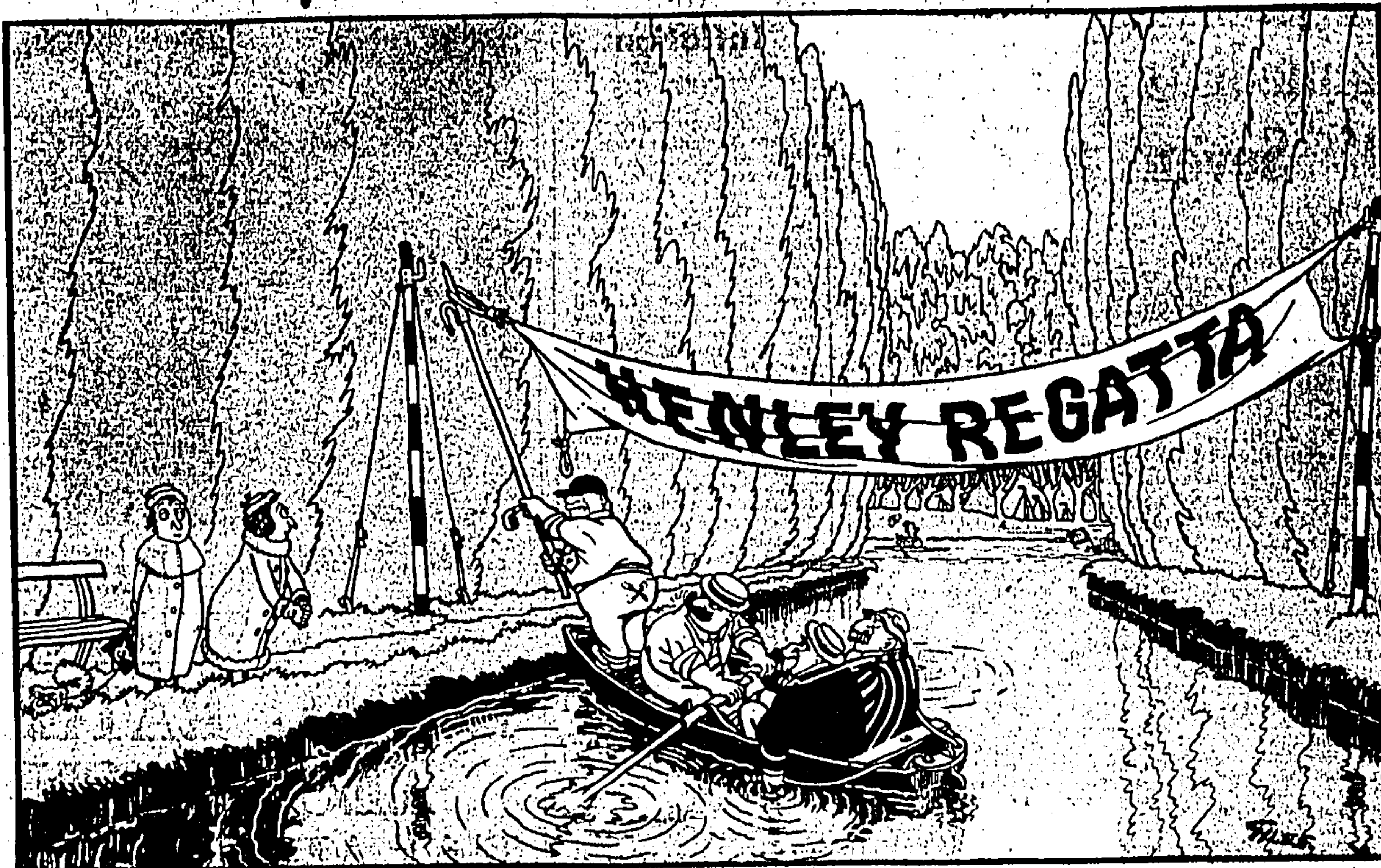
Little news

To refute accusations by President Arbenz that the colonel's forces are largely foreign adventurers from Honduras, Cuba, Salvador, and Nicaragua—accusations that make powerful propaganda to intensify nationalistic Guatemalans—Armas publishes a long list of Guatemalan exiles now rallied under his sword and cross standard.

But on the progress of the invasion, the manifesto gives little news, and seems to suggest that the colonel is marking time and banking that the Guatemalan Army will desert President Arbenz and come over to him.

Colonel Armas says there have been no major battles and few, if any, casualties.

GILES and those Russian oarsmen



"Will it be all right if we clap if the Russians win?"

London Express Service

RENE MacCOLL sets off again on his second Russian ramble

I SHARE MY SLEEPER WITH A BALLET DANCER

Kharkov, Ukrainian S.S.R. ON my way here by train from Moscow I shared the same sleeping compartment as a rather beautiful ballet dancer.

Let me hasten to add that we were chaperoned by an army major who snored ever so slightly and that within the U.S.S.R. it is not considered at all unusual for strangers of the two sexes to share a train sleeping compartment.

So there the three of us were, fighting the heat and making fragmentary conversation through the good offices of a young man who visited us from the next compartment and who knew a bit of English.

The Garter

THE woman had the ballet dancer's characteristic rather tortured smile and upslanting eyebrows. She proudly displayed a big bottle of Guerlain scent, which is something you do not see every day in Russia.

For my part, I showed them the latest Daily Expresses which

I had received by airmail, and there was great interest in the pictures of Churchill being made a Garter Knight.

"But why is he wearing the strange garb?" asked the major. Optimist that I am, I embarked on an attempt to explain about the Order of the Garter, but gave up half-way through.

Then there was oohing! and ahing! at the photo of the Queen at the same ceremony. "Elizabeth," they exclaimed, and asked me her age. "So young" when I told them the Queen is 28.

The young man's English did not extend to clock times, so I drew a picture on the tablecloth to determine what time we were due at Kharkov. This succeeded well, but the triumph was short-lived when the conductor appeared and fined me a first class rouble (11s. odd) for defacing State property.

I pointed out that the sketch was in pencil and would wash off easily, at which the conductor retorted that if it had not been in pencil the fine would have been stiffer.

However, he was a likable fellow with a grin and a bone-crushing handshake at parting. And he kept the glasses of tea coming continuously when the heat grew almost unbearable.

The doubt

AT bedtime the major and I retired to the corridor to let the ballet dancer prepare for the night.

[FASHION NOTE: When we re-entered the compartment she was wearing a snazzy housecoat of Cambridge blue.]

There seemed to be something on the major's mind, and finally he asked if I was sure I was not an American. I said: "No, Angliad!" at which he brightened notably.

Men as well as women carried paper fans. The conductress sported a black beret, white linen overalls and bare legs ending in bobby socks.

When I woke in the morning we were in the heart of the Ukraine. This was the first

time since I arrived in the Soviet Union that I had cast a glance at the countryside and not been instantly sure that I was a long, long way from Western Europe.

There were familiar things like windmills and haystacks and neat orchard groves and dells.

But then, suddenly, the train would be rolling again through an immense plain, and plodding across the middle of this plain, heading apparently for infinity, would be a line of peasant women.

Yes—vast plains swooning off into the hallucination of heat-dancing horizons—that is one of the Russian recollections that will stay with me always.

On this trip we lived off the land, for although it is an 18-hour journey there was no dining-car attached. So at spots like Gorsk we nipped off and bought mineral water, hunks of brown bread or sweet cakes.

And here we were at Kharkov on a blazing afternoon.

Kharkov was liberated by the Red Army in August 1943. Well, that is 11 years ago.

ago, but even so a striking job of reconstruction has been achieved.

The town was just about flattened after two years of German occupation. But today you can find hardly any trace of those unhappy events.

The new city

ON all hands there are big new buildings either finished or semi-finished. And those parts of the town which were too badly wrecked have been transformed into parks and gardens.

I was swept off to the local Soviet building (call it the municipal hall). And there was sat down at the desk of Comrade Feodor Prokovievich Zubarev, Vice-President of Kharkov Soviet, and former high-ranking army officer.

We were joined by the city's chief architect, Comrade Krutkin, blond and 35, who bosses a staff of 50 and a working force of several thousands. (MacColl was sweating uncontrollably, and a linen-suited Zubarev compassionately turned the electric fan on his desk and the fluorescent lights.)

Krutkin plunged into an enthusiastic and statistics-laden description of his successful struggle to raise the new Kharkov.

That was, of course, have a day's work in it all. Krutkin's chief assistant is a woman, and as I looked out of my hotel bedroom I saw women masons and bricklayers working on a new block of flats.

STILL

The palace

PERHAPS the most significant odd statistic for the British visitor to the new Kharkov is the number of "palaces of culture" for the workers of the various factories.

What is a palace of culture? I visited one of the cultural machinery workers' membership (8,000), and you could describe it as a vast conglomeration of clubs or as they put it, "all sections of culture" from chess to volleyball and dramatics to cinema.

The palace stays open from 8 a.m. till midnight.

Pleasant remark by my guide was: "We visited the palace's cinema projection room. 'See what a lucky find this new projector has.' We eventually sorted that one out to mean that the machine was well finished."

That night the hotel dance band, making the same mistake as the major in the train, played "St. Louis Blues" in my honour. And diners at neighbouring tables gave the thumbs-up sign.

THEY'D HAVE LIKED LIKE TO DO THE TRAVELLING

DON IDDON'S DIARY

New York, Tuesday. IN any popularity poll conducted here Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Anthony Eden would be at the top as America's most admired Englishmen. They are always welcome.

However, I do not see much evidence of great enthusiasm over this last visit. Perhaps the Americans feel that it would be more appropriate for the young and vigorous President Eisenhower to fly to London rather than have the 70-year-old British Prime Minister take to the air and then undergo the rigours of a blazing, humid Washington week-end.

Some of my friends here say: "It's Franklin Roosevelt with his physical handicap could journey across the Atlantic for conferences, surely. No, at the peak of his strength, could make the trip."

It was an ideal opportunity for Mr. Eisenhower to bolster his sagging prestige on the tenth anniversary of D-Day. The President could have flown to the beaches which he conquered, attended the ceremonies, and then, along with John Foster Dulles, conferred with Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Eden in London.

Some White House advisers say, rebuking themselves for not thinking of this before.

Crowded capital

THE capital is crowded with tourists from the 48 States of the Union. They roam the city with cameras, taking pictures of the National Shrine, the monument to George Washington, the Jefferson Memorial, and Lincoln's Memorial.

But most of all the trippers take pictures of themselves by the banks of the Potomac, on the marble steps near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, outside the Capitol, and at the White House gates.

One hundred and fifty-four years ago this was a shabby village in a swamp or mud-puddle. Today it is one of the most magnificent of the world's capitals and certainly the most immaculate.

Tens of thousands of sightseers are touring the above place now in the fierce heat (it is over 90 in the shade and the humidity is suffocating). Not more than half a dozen

have succeeded in getting a place at the McCarthy-Army hearings and not many of them seem to care.

The people are here to look at their national monuments, not their politicians.

Washington has become a booming summer resort. All along Route 1 from Baltimore there are information bureaux, motels and rooming-houses, snack-bars and restaurants. The capital has got something of the booster spirit of Miami Beach and something of Hollywood. They are both one-industry towns.

John O'Hara, the author, says: "These two factory towns are peopled by incompetents of a startlingly high level. The incidence of hgm and turpiment in Hollywood is surely as high as in Washington."

Does all right

THIS big difference between the film capital and the national capital is that Washington is prosperous. A hotel manager told me: "We never really have suffered here, not even in the depths of the de-

pression. There is always money in Washington and there always will be. It doesn't matter which Administration is in power. Washington does all right."

The big hotels and billiard rooms are packed and the shops are busy. When New York is quiet and empty, the city is still thriving.

One of the most popular tunes the orchestras are playing in the clubs and hotel lounges is "Point of Order" which is a satire on the Army-McCarthy hearings. A stout tune which is not likely to last long but will probably sell in the hundreds of thousands like the absurd "Mairzy Doots."

"Point of Order"—a phrase that McCarthy uses again and again—goes this way: "I understand you've been accused."

"Point of order"—"How long must this needless brow-beating go on?"

"I only asked the man his name." "Oh, drop it!"

"Point of order"—"You will gather that this is not an inspired lyric for great music, but it is filling the Washington air all over town."

"Bayer's" TONIC



By Appointment Wine Merchants

to His Late

King George VI

Light
Dry
Sherry



Dry
Amontillado
Sherry

SANDEMAN

Sole Agents:—DODWELL & CO., LTD.



"Ha! Ha! Of course I didn't throw it away. I've got it filed right here."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

THE recent brawl in a billiards saloon in Chutney Street has raised the whole question of the employment of female markers, or markerettes, as Canon Cuffley has well called them.

I propose to print a series of 183 articles dealing with every aspect of this problem, which was unknown to our grandmothers. The author of these articles, Mr. Jasper Gudgum, has visited some 43,761 saloons, and has questioned both players and markers. His verdict is sensational, and will get the hillside world talking. There will be a reply by Miss Rose Falcon, who makes for the Telford Polytechnic. Order your copy for the next 184 days.

Hither goes Foulenough

THERE was an awkward incident in a bar in Villifranche. A man approached Foulenough, who was at the moment Sir Rickaby Rylatt-Prince, and said to him, "Major Chaulfont, isn't it? We met in Cannes the other day." "That," said Foulenough, "was my cousin, Mr. Rylatt-Prince." "Remarkable likeness," said the man. When he had gone away, Foulenough wondered whether anyone would notice the same likeness between him and a certain Baron Felix de Gras, who had left San Remo rather hastily, and between the baron, the

major and a Colonel Raymond Tuffet-Spence whose stay in Nice was cut short by an urgent message from the police. As he mused thus, a ravishing widow entered the bar and cried, "General Stagnant-Smith! How delightful!" It was Mentone overtaking the hard-pressed captain.

No false pride

A MAN who played the front leg of a donkey at a pantomime in Chelmsford once said to me: "You can do anything if you swallow your pride." I was reminded of this chunk of wisdom when I heard that a lady at a party had gone down on all fours and allowed a dog to snatch a lump of sugar out of her mouth. I hope the bystanders said: "No false pride about her." Or as they said of the man who came home late and slept in the henhouse, and had two eggs laid in his pocket, "He's such a good mixer, is Harry."

With comment

I SEE that a number of student-cooks, who must be very touchy, have objected to haddock cooked in milk being described as Sole Bonne Femme. They should realise that it is the name that counts, not the thing itself. They might as well object to rabbit being described on menus as Poulet de Bresse.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, JULY 8

BORN today, you have a great deal of vital energy and plenty of enthusiasm to match it. You have made up your mind to do something, you plough through and get it done. In your line of work, you have a practical, businesslike nature, which is, at times, rather shrewd and calculating. You are not a financial details. It is likely that you will amass something of a fortune during your life. You are becoming too domineering with those who work with you. Don't always try to impose your will. The idea that you are "the boss" is fond of the water. It is likely that you would like to live near the ocean, a river, or a lake. If this is impossible, you probably will manage to get vacation that take you on ocean trips. You might make a good travelling salesman of ideas as well as of goods. With training, you might become successful in the foreign service.

FRIDAY, JULY 9

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Put your best foot forward today and you can step right through an open door toward opportunity. LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Have no fears of the future. Do each day's task diligently. Tomorrow will be easy. VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—If you show a real interest in your job, your employer might actually be impelled to give you a raise. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—A fine day to lie low. Avoid all trouble and resolve some of the minor problems that now are facing you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—Take your time when making a decision. Don't be pushed into anything by anyone. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 23)—Finish one job before you start on another. One thing at a time is what brings results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Don't be old-fashioned. Take full advantage of new methods and labour-saving devices in your work.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Why never helped anything. If you can't do something about a particular problem, forget about it until you can.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—This day could bring you a good deal of luck but when you acquire it, be sensible about it.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Wind up the week's work so that you can have another of those summer week-ends, free from laborious routine.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Extravagance is not necessary for pleasure. You can have a good time even if you are conservative.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—The budget may need careful watching.

DUMB-BELLS

THE BARON IS GOING TO BRING HIS CORONET! I DON'T KNOW THAT HE COULD PLAY ONE!

• JACOBY ON BRIDGE •

Passive Bridge Is Worth Looking Into

By OSWALD JACOBY

PASSIVE defence in bridge is largely a matter of sitting tight and allowing declarer to develop his tricks without any help from your side. Sometimes, however, it isn't enough to just sit tight; you must take some positive action to stay out of trouble. In today's hand the defence collapsed because East allowed himself to fall into difficulties.

West's decision not to open a spade was wise, since a spade lead would have given declarer two tricks in that suit and an easy play for his game contract. A diamond opening lead would have been best for the defenders, but West actually chose to open the five of hearts. East won with the ace and returned a low heart, hoping that his partner had led from strength, even though it seemed most unlikely.

South won the second trick with the king of hearts and immediately ran his four club tricks, hoping that the oppon-

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 10 8 7 3	♠ 10 7 6 4	♠ 10 7 6 4	♠ 10 7 6 4
♥ 5 2	♥ 5 2	♥ 5 2	♥ 5 2
♦ 8 7 6	♦ 8 7 6	♦ 8 7 6	♦ 8 7 6
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ K 9 2	♠ K 9 2	♠ K 9 2	♠ K 9 2
♥ K Q 9	♥ K Q 9	♥ K Q 9	♥ K Q 9
♦ A 8 4	♦ A 8 4	♦ A 8 4	♦ A 8 4
♣ A K J 4	♣ A K J 4	♣ A K J 4	♣ A K J 4

North-South vul.
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Opening lead—♥ 5

ents would be embarrassed for discards. East discarded the Jack of diamonds and then a heart, and West could then well afford to spare a low diamond. South could tell that the king of diamonds was in the East hand, and that his play for a ninth trick was very sketchy. Hoping for some sort of end-play, South cashed the queen of hearts and then led a spade towards dummy's queen. West properly played low, and dummy's queen of spades won the trick.

East should have hastened to drop the Jack of spades under the queen. Instead, he woodenly played his low spade and was therefore compelled to play the Jack of spades when the suit was run. From this dummy South naturally played low, and West couldn't afford to overtake with the ace. Consequently East's Jack of spades held the trick.

Now East was in trouble. He could cash his last trick, but then he had to lead away from his king of diamonds, permitting declarer to win a trick with dummy's queen as well as with his own ace.

• CARD SENSE •

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:
South West North East
1 Dmd. 1 Spade 2 Clubs 2 Spades
7
You, South, hold: Spade 2, Hearts K-Q-7, Diamonds A-K-Q-7-4, Clubs A-7-3-2. What do you do?

A—Bid four no-trump. Your partner must have a good club suit, and the slam will depend almost entirely on the number of aces he holds. Hence you use the Blackwood Convention to find out whether or not he has enough aces to justify a slam contract.

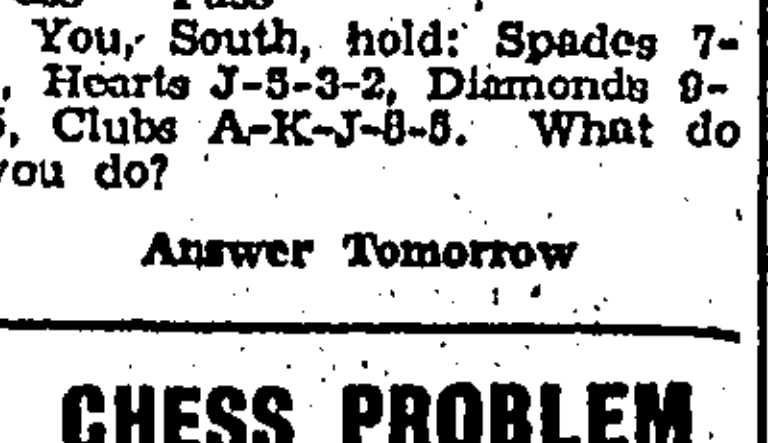
TODAY'S QUESTION

With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:
North East South West
1 Dmd. 1 Spade 2 Clubs 2 Spades
Pass Pass
You, South, hold: Spades 7-4, Hearts J-3-2, Diamonds 8-5, Clubs A-K-J-8-5. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By F. HAVENSCROFT and F. T. HAWES
Black, 11 pieces.



White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

White to play. Mate in two.

WOMANSENSE

New Hat Fashions



A felt hat in beige and brown with a rhinestone clip seen at the Associated Millinery Designers Show held at the Dorchester Hotel, London, recently.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Before painting an inside wall, it is best to remove electrical switch and outlet plates. These can be painted separately on a newspaper.

Any of your summer dresses that are made of crease-resistant cotton should always be ironed on the wrong side with a cool iron.

If you wash easy-to-reach windows yourself, you'll get shining results by using a solution of 2 tablespoons ammonia or 4 tablespoons vinegar mixed with 2 quarts warm water.

For best results in washing rayon, use soft water. Most hard water contains lime and magnesium which form curds when combined with ordinary soaps. The curds may retain some of the soil in the wash water and cover the fabric. This gives a greyed appearance. Hard water also wastes soap.

If the water in your locality is hard, add a good water softener before placing the garment in the water.

Before washing greasy overalls and other heavily soiled work or play clothes, soak them for about 10 minutes in hot, soapy water with a half cup of ammonia added. Then wash as usual in clean, hot soapwater.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

All About Organ-Grinders

—They Make Beautiful Music for Children—

By MAX TRELL

"What I'd like to know," said Hanid, "is what did the organ-grinder grind when he ground the organ?"

"He ground music," said Mr. Punch, "but I'm coming to that, too. Now, as I started to tell you, the organ-grinders would start out early in the morning. Up one street and down another, they would go. Then they would stop sometimes on a corner, sometimes in the middle of the street. All of a sudden, as if by magic, children from all over the neighbourhood would come crowding around, begging the organ-grinder to play some music. And here's where the grinding came in.

"And such lovely, old songs that the organ-grinders used to play!" sighed Mr. Punch, "songs like 'Home Sweet Home,' 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'Rosie O'Grady,' 'Sally in Our Alley,' and 'Coming Through the Rye.'"

Mr. Punch stopped a smile on his lips as he thought of all those lovely, old songs. "Of course," he said, "you still hear those songs today, played on the radio or on phonograph records. But they don't sound the same as they did when the old organ-grinders used to grind them out in the streets of the town where I used to live."

Knart and Hanid both quickly agreed that there was no more beautiful music than merry-go-round music.

Lovely Old Songs

"On one side of the organ," Mr. Punch continued, "there was a short handle. The organ-grinder would turn it round and round. And out of the organ came the most beautiful music that anyone ever made. You know what it sounded like? It sounded like merry-go-round music."

Knart and Hanid both quickly agreed that there was no more beautiful music than merry-go-round music.

About the Grinding

Knart now interrupted. "How do you grind an organ?" he asked.

"Well," said Mr. Punch, "the old street organs, and by that I mean the organs that the organ-grinders used to wheel through the streets, were shaped like a sort of small piano on a cart. There were two big wheels, and a wooden bar in the back (or sometimes in the front) and the organ could be moved up one street and down another with a little trouble as a nursemaid pushing or pulling a baby carriage."

"But what about the grinding?" asked Knart.

"That's about the grinding," said Mr. Punch.

Diamond For A Career Wife? No, Rather For A Dumpling!

By A. Edwards & D. Beyfus

TODAY we do a somersault and speak up for husbands. Husbands are the only people who have not been consulted in all the talk about women having better education so that, when they marry, they can have a "life of their own" and "outside interests" and, of course, "economic independence."

Let's face it, not one man in a million wants a wife with a life of her own, outside interests, or economic independence—let alone a career.

He'd much rather marry a Dumpling. And if you were a man—wouldn't you?

Dumplings are those women who devote every thought and moment of their time to their homes and their husbands. And how much nicer it is for a man to have a woman around who spends time ministering to his comfort, rather than one of those wives who simply don't get any time to do any ministering.

PLENTY OF PICKLES

Marry a Dumpling and what do you get?

The kind of home that has always got in stock whatever is needed. Your true Dumpling, for instance, never runs out of sticking-plaster. And you never hear a Dumpling worth her salt saying: "I'm afraid I can't ask you to stay for a meal. We haven't a thing in the house."

It is always a sign that there is one of her kind in the home when the medicine cupboard is tidy and clean, arranged in graduated bottles (gargle at the back and Elixirs Balsam in the front); when there are clean papers on all the shelves (a rool put by), a store of electric light bulbs, and rows of

homemade pickles and bottled fruit. In her home buttons are sewn on, tears neatly mended, socks are hand-embroidered, and cakes are home-baked. And nothing is ever thrown away, for a Dumpling sees in an ancient blanket just the thing for the ironing board.

NO BUTTONS

Marry a Career Wife and what do you get?

Long stretches of being alone. Paying more than you need for things because she has no time to shop around. Pay to have things done in the house that a Dumpling wife makes it her business to do herself. Being rung up and told to put the casserole in at Regulo 2.

No buttons sewn on for you. No shirts ironed for you. Letting yourself into an empty house. Not being able to air your views without having your wife air hers too. And the maddening feeling that she disappears into a world of her own all day, about which you know nothing.

The husband of a Dumpling often hears how efficiently she runs his home; whereas no one who values a man's friendship would ever compliment him on his wife's career.

Oh, yes, there isn't the smallest doubt that the best bet for a man is an all-round, dependent, domesticated, dutiful Dumpling.

Though, mind you, you won't catch us advising a woman to be one.

The Place Of Parents At A Children's Party

By Garry C. Myers, Ph.D.

A P.T.A. president said to me recently: "During a party for young people at our home, I had occasion to drop into the basement playroom, where they were dancing. The room was pitch dark."

"When I asked my 12-year-old son about it," this mother continued, "he said this was usually the case at the parties he attends, and that in some of the homes, with no parents there, the children roam all over the house."

She said she smelled some smoke in the playroom and was told that a number of them were smoking. She explained to her son how easily one of the girls' dresses might catch on fire.

ACTING "BIG"

Perhaps children at this age-range are motivated in these ways by supposing they are acting "big." Also, since kissing games are quite popular among them, darkness may make it easier for the shy boys, usually more shy than girls of the same ages. However silly we consider these kissing games, they probably are pretty harmless in a lighted room, except perhaps for spreading cold germs.

Few parents, I believe, consider darkened rooms desirable at these parties. Prudent parents get adequate lighting as a requirement. To enforce such a regulation, one parent, at least, must be home during the party.

Yet we are amazed at how many parents plan to be absent from these parties, as requested or demanded by their children. Why they do so is more than I can understand.

If you really care about the welfare of your child at this age-range, or even somewhat

Cultured Pearls

FALCONER'S

OPPOSITE THE O.P.O. HONG KONG, TEL 2215

Garbardine Shorts

Washable super-shorties in a host of vivid hues equally at home on the beach, tennis court or golf course. Trimly tailored with smart details you'll love.

Colours: Lime, Copen, Red, Navy, Brown and White.

Sizes 9-15, 10-16

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100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA RETAINS BADMINTON CHALLENGE TROPHY

By "ARGONAUT"

The University of Malaya easily upheld its reputation in the shuttle game when it again defeated Hongkong University yesterday by six games to one to retain the Aw Boon Haw Challenge Trophy for the third successive time.

The match, which was played before a large and enthusiastic crowd in the Great Hall of the University made history in that it was the first time that badminton was played in an air-conditioned hall in this Colony.

The local University started promisingly in the opening match with a men's singles display by Hooi Seng-tuck, but after losing this match trailed off badly in the next three games to allow the Malaysians to chalk up four straight wins and clinch the series.

Though outplayed in the first set of the opening match to the tune of 15-1, Hooi Seng-tuck staged the most gallant struggle of the night when he fought

back from 1-7 and 3-8 to take the second set from the UM runner-up, Tay Chin-san, by 15-10.

Continuing to attack his opponent's weak spot in the forehand back-corner, Hooi raced through to a 5-0 and 12-0 lead in the third set. A change of tactics by Tay brought him the desired result.

Smashing at every opportunity, he reeled off six points in a row to draw level at 12-12. An out shot by Tay gave Hooi the 13th point, but this lead was short-lived. Tay forced the set to decoy with another strong smash and completed the match with two spells of forceful smashing.

SURPRISINGLY EASY
The second singles game of the evening gave Malaysia's Lye Tong-kee a surprisingly easy 15-11 and 15-2 win over Hongkong's Heah Hock-thye. Heah played well to form in the initial stages of the game and enjoyed a 10-3 and 11-0 lead.

A sudden change of attitude at this stage saw an indifferent Heah making only half-hearted attempts to stem the tide as Lye romped home by scoring nine points in a row.

The second set was practically a walkover with Heah making only feeble attempts to stop his opponent, who, after taking an 11-1 lead easily took it to set at 15-2.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY
A brilliant display of top-grade badminton by the 1948 and 1949 Malaysian Ladies' Singles Champion, Miss Helen Betty Choong, highlighted the fourth

game of the evening which saw the Malaysians clinch the night's match with a 15-4 and 15-1 win over Tan Jui-meng and Heah Sylvia Loo.

The Malaysian Champion's fine services, strong smashes and low forcing drives time and again took their toll and paved the way to her side's easy win.

Credit for gaining Hongkong's only win of the night went to the men's doubles combination of Yeow Meng-teng and Heah Hock-thye.

Yeow treated the crowd to a rollicking time with his court antics, but these did not affect the fine attacking game played by him and Heah which enabled them to score a 15-13 and 15-8 triumph over Tan Jui-meng and Heah Sylvia Loo.

The Malaysians proved too good in the remaining two games of the evening and were hardly extended in both of these.

THE SCORES
Men's Singles
Tay Chin-san (UM) beat Hooi Seng-tuck 15-1, 10-15, 18-13.
Lye Tong-kee (UM) beat Heah Hock-thye 15-11, 15-2.

Mixed Doubles
Tay Chin-san (UM) & Neela Rajaratnam (UM) beat Joseph Foo and Betty Choong 15-8, 15-8.
Yeow Meng-teng & Heah Hock-thye 15-13, 15-8.

Men's Doubles
Tay Chin-san & Tay Seow-huah (UM) lost to Yeow Meng-teng & Heah Hock-thye 13-15, 8-15.
Freddie Tan Fung-keo & Fong See-long (UM) beat Hooi Seng-tuck & Joseph Foo 15-4, 15-11.

Ladies' Doubles
Helen Betty & Neela Rajaratnam (UM) beat Sylvia Loo & Betty Choong 15-2, 15-0.

British Open Golf Championship

Sam King And Bill Spence Lead At Royal Birkdale

Southport, Lancashire, July 7.

Sam King, British Ryder Cup International, and Bill Spence of Darford tied for the lead, each with 69, when more than half the field of 97 had completed the first round proper of the British Open Golf Championship on the Royal Birkdale course here today.

Using a 50-year-old putter, King, first of the qualifiers to tee off, was out in 33 and home in 36. His 69 equalled the course record for the testing 6,367 yards links set yesterday by Tony Harman.

A chip and a single putt at the 470-yard 18th gave him the figures which set the rest of the field a splendid target.

King was in deadly form on and around the greens. His favourite 50-year-old hickory-shafted putter was bought in an antique shop for two shillings two years ago.

Bill Spence, 42-year-old professional with the Kent Club, Darford, played steadily to reach the turn in 34. He was three under four after 13 holes and after some trouble at the next he holed a magnificent four-yard putt for a birdie three on the home green to equal the record.

Nearest rival at that stage was Antonio Cerda of the Argentine, who has a good record in this event, having twice been runner-up. He finished in 71 after being three under four for 13 holes and then taking a six and a five.

Peter Thomson (Australia), Ugo Grapposoni (Italy), J. B. Aedo (France), local professional Roy Halsall and American Jim Turnesa were on the 73 mark.

Bobby Locke of South Africa, favourite to win for the fourth time, could do no better than 74.

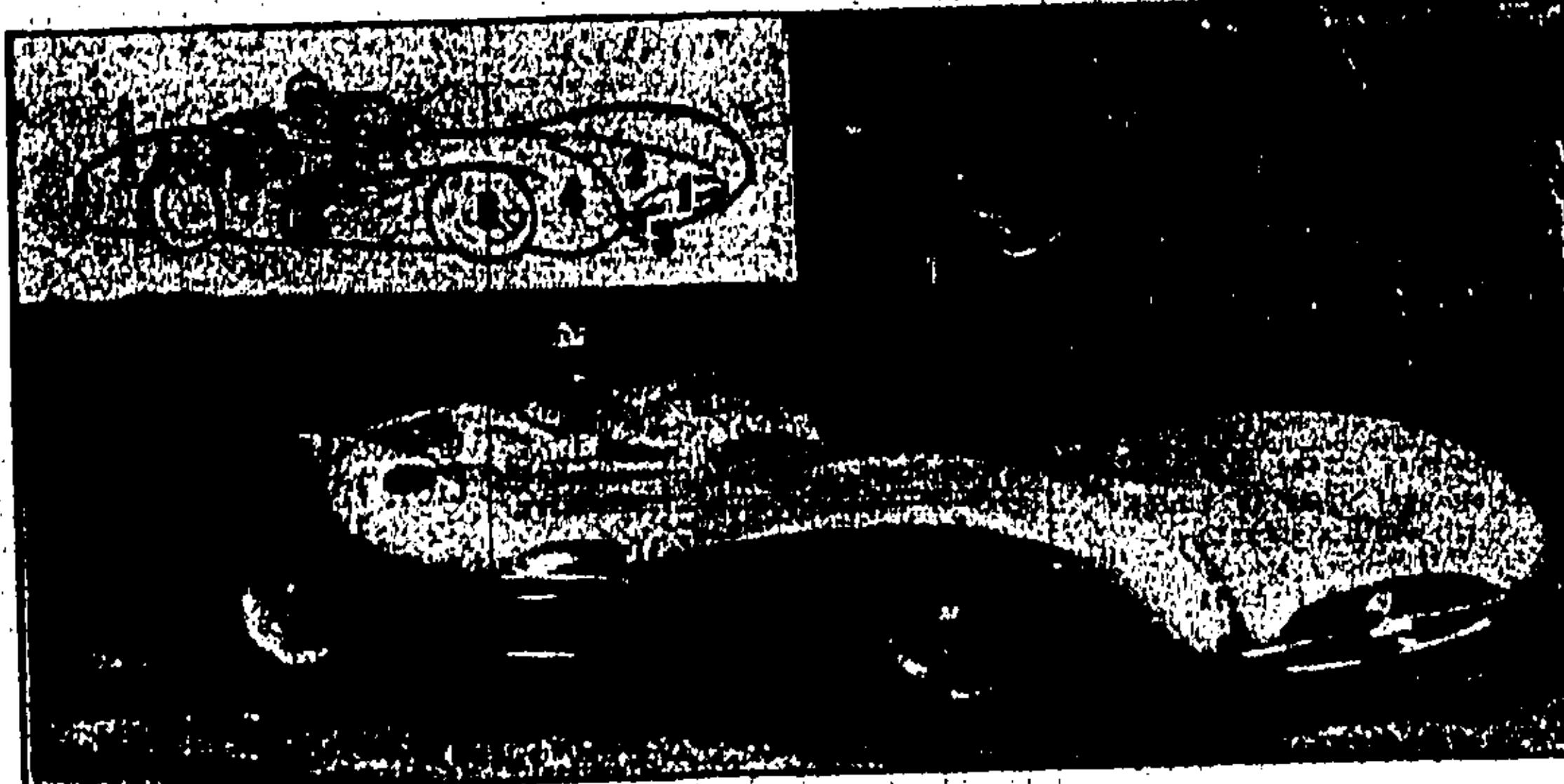
LEADING SCORES
Leaders at the end of the first round were:

HKFC RUGBY MEETING

There will be a meeting on Tuesday, July 13, at the Clubhouse, Happy Valley, at 6 p.m. which is open to all Members who wish to play for or are interested in the Club XV's during the coming season.

The express purpose of this meeting is to elect the Officers of the Rugby Section, to discuss the coming season, and to elect the representatives of the Rugby Section on the General Committee of the Club.

The New Mercedes



This is the car the Germans built—the car that is creating panic on all of Europe's Grand Prix circuits. The all-conquering Italians—Ferrari, Maserati, Alfa Romeo—who have ruled since the war, waited anxiously for the first appearance of the three silver-painted Mercedes, first German cars to race since the war.

That was last Sunday in the French Grand Prix at Rheims. Mercedes cars won the first two places.

Before the war the Mercedes were supreme. One man who thinks they still are is Juan Manuel Fangio, the Argentinian who has done more than any other driver to put Italian cars in front.

This year he has been offered cars by Maserati and Mercedes. Although he won at Spa in a Maserati two weeks ago, he had

secret trials in the Mercedes before his victories at Rheims. "I have chosen to drive Mercedes," he said.

Why? Said a Mercedes spokesman: "Fangio says our car is 20 miles an hour faster."

This picture is exclusive. It was taken at the firm's testing ground, with Carl Kling, Mercedes No. 2 driver, and second at Rheims, at the wheel.

The new Mercedes has caused much eyebrow-lifting among the masters of motor-cycling.

KEY TO INSET

1. "Dial-like" futuristic radiator.
2. Straight-8 engine.
3. Inboard brakes.
4. Only Grand Prix car with wings.
5. Wire wheels are coming back into fashion.
6. Air scoop to cool driver.
7. Twin exhaust pipes.
8. Air scoop to cool rear tyres and brakes.
9. "Brooklands"-type headrest.

(London Express Service.)

CLEMENT JONES' Film Shop

The Co-Stars Total 150 Years In Age, But They're Still Full Of Bounce

Although their combined ages total nearly 150 years, Charles Coburn and Spring Byington still are full of bounce, ginger and zip. They are lively proof that the calendar has nothing to do with high spirits.

"I hit the pillow looking forward to tomorrow," said Coburn, in explaining his vitality. "It's just that I don't spring out of bed any more. Can't. But I've never been bored. Even after 77 years I keep wishing the days were longer. There is always so much to do."

Coburn and his equally young-in-spirit sidekick, Spring Byington, co-star in Panamint Productions' "The Rocker Man," are more active and fun to be around than many persons half as old.

Miss Byington, with typical feminine coyness, refuses to tell her age.

"I keep looking for new worlds to conquer," she said. "New challenges, new approaches. They are stimulating and keep one's mind active. The thing to avoid is stagnation. Luckily, that seems to have been easy for me."

Spring has sidestepped "stagnation" by busying herself in television and radio between screen roles. She found television a powerful challenge to her abilities.

COBURN'S FORMULA
"So much to learn and so much to unlearn!" she exclaimed. "It utterly reverses film acting technique. At first I was so nervous I almost cried. But now I feel like a veteran in four fields, the stage, screen, radio and teevee. I keep wondering—what next?"

Miss Byington disavows any formula for longevity. Coburn, on the other hand, fairly shouts his.

"Good health!" he trumpets. "Keep your health and you've got everything."

Coburn declares he has been blessed with good health all his life. He chain-smokes cigars and believes the prettiest thing in the world, next to a racing trotter, is a successfully drawn-to-inside straight.

He returns to the stage periodically, and recommends the practice to movie actors of all ages.

"Nothing better for a fellow who's got to face a live audience every so often," he said. "This puts a man on his mettle. Sharpens him up. Revitalizes him. It's like sending a doctor back to medical school for a refresher course. Puts the old boy on his toes again."

KIDDING THE RHUMBA
South Africa, take it away! That's just about the way Betty Grable felt about the rumba after a strenuous day of dancing Latin steps in a production number that kids the rhumba.

Betty, wearing a glamorous costume that amply revealed her justly famous legs, was going through undulations, convulsions, gyrations and tangles that started at her midriff and worked up and down her curvaceous chassis.

Behind her, a line of boys and girls visually echoed Betty's steps and gestures. On the stage, carefully watching Betty and the dancers, stood the choreographer, Jack Cole.

"Cut!" called director H. C. Potter. And as quickly as night falls in the tropics, Betty dropped to the floor of the stage. A split second later, the line-dancers did the same. Betty mopped her brow with a glass of water and a small paper fan. Betty gulped the water and used the fan frantically.

THE LINIMENT KID
"You were great, Betty," said Cole, kneeling beside her. Betty flashed him a quick smile.

"If you're planning to kill me off, this is doing it," she kidded. "I've done a difficult dance routine in my time, but nothing else has ever touched this. But it looks all right from out front, I'm happy."

Later, Cole explained he selected this story, "Three For The Show," because the tango, rhumba and rumba are nearly always portrayed as ultra-torrid and transgressive dances.

"I thought it was about time," he said, "to satirize the legend that the Latin Americans are one big gob of moonlight, strutting, strutting, strutting."

strenuous the routine becomes, the better he likes it.

"If I had known about this dance before I signed for the picture, I would have stipulated liniment as well as salary. I'm using plenty of the former when I get home from the studio each night."

POWERFUL INFLUENCE
If you are an average citizen, the motion picture screen exerts a powerful influence in your life. A great deal more than you realize, as a matter of fact.

Like the classic example of the floating iceberg, this influence is 90 per cent submerged and operates mainly through your subconscious mind.

And, you'll be glad to learn, the influences thus impressed on your life and your character are in the overwhelming majority of instances beneficial.

These facts and conclusions are the disclosures of Hugo Fregonese, a movie-maker who did considerable research and cogitation himself on the subject and then was sufficiently interested to commission a professional psychologist and psychoanalyst, Dr. Mason Rose, to make a study and come up with a report.

Fregonese's conclusions were confirmed by Dr. Rose—the influence of the movies is extensive and operates through your subconscious, long after you have forgotten the specific film.

MOVIE DREAMS
The concept of the motion picture presentation, Fregonese quotes Dr. Rose as saying, "has become so integrated in our living today that many frequent moviegoers actually see their dreams in the form of films."

"And he's not kidding," Fregonese added. "When I'm working hard directing a picture I get to where I dream myself in scenes and takes. I understand one common 'fantasy' mechanism which appears in dreams is one in which the dreamer, finding the experience of the dream unpleasant or unendurable, abstracts itself from its context and suddenly sees the dream as though it were on the screen."

But the main theme of this study is to the effect that movies through our subconscious minds, tend to make us all more optimistic.

"This derives, partly from the attitude of expectancy of a 'happy ending,' so familiar on the screen," Fregonese said. "It is easy for a moviegoer to pick up and to reject in his private life, and thinking the attitude that everything is going to turn out well in the end."

After all, Fregonese added, when you see a movie, you sit there spellbound for a couple of hours, concentrating, believing in the characters, and then, when the movie is over, you're bound to carry a bit of the attitude

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 27. Orders by Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated July 6, 1954.

Reporting Procedure—Injuries
Received Whilst Undergoing Training—Members of the Force who receive injuries whilst undergoing training will report to the nearest Government Hospital, i.e. Kowloon Hospital or Queen Mary Hospital for treatment and not to military hospitals. They will be in possession of a certificate signed by an Officer which will be handed to the Hospital Authorities certifying that they are members of the H.K. Defence Force.

Reporting Procedure—Speculates Broken Whilst Undergoing Training
Members of the Force who break or damage their spectacles whilst undergoing training will report to the Principal Medical Officer, Department of Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building with the spectacles for arrangements to be made in connection with repairs and replacements which will be carried out by the Government Optical Technicians. The broken spectacles must be certified by an Officer as not being due to carelessness on the part of the wearer. Audits and checks carried with private opticians will not be met from Public Funds.

Members of the Force
Members of the Force who are composed of members of the H.K. Defence Force will be assembled at the H.K. Defence Force Headquarters for the purpose of auditing accounts as may be presented by them. An Officer to be detailed by the H.K. Defence Force will be a member of the H.K. Defence Force. Members of the Force will be assembled at the H.K. Defence Force Headquarters for the purpose of auditing accounts as may be presented by them. An Officer to be detailed by the H.K. Defence Force will be a member of the H.K. Defence Force.

Identity Cards—Photographs
There will be a period at the Naval Hill, Midway Parade Ground, 5 p.m. on Wednesday, July 14, 1954, for personnel to have their photographs taken to complete the Identity Card. Personnel required to attend will be called forward by separate letter.

FORCE HEADQUARTERS
1st Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954. HQ RHKDF 6.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. Unit—Thursday, July 15, 1954—Officers & NCOs—HK RHKDF 6.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. Other ranks—HK RHKDF 6.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes.

GLO Training
The following GLOs have been briefed to attend on Monday, July 12, 1954, at 1.30 p.m. at the H.K. Defence Force Headquarters. A. F. Mather, and others.

HONGKONG REGIMENT
Duties—Orderly Officer of the Week—Lt. A. F. Mather, 1st Unit. Next for duty—Sgt. M. A. Carmo. Next for duty—Sgt. M. A. Carmo.

Training—A Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
1st Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 1st Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 1st Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—B Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
2nd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 2nd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 2nd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—C Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
3rd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 3rd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 3rd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—D Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
4th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 4th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 4th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—E Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
5th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 5th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 5th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—F Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
6th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 6th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 6th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—G Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
7th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 7th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 7th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—H Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
8th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 8th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 8th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—I Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
9th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 9th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 9th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—J Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
10th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 10th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 10th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—K Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—L Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—M Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—N Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—O Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—P Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
16th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 16th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 16th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—Q Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—R Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—S Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—T Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—V Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—W Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—X Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—Y Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—Z Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—AA Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—AB Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—AC Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—AD Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
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Training—AE Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
31st Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 31st Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 31st Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—AF Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
32nd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 32nd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 32nd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—AG Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
33rd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 33rd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 33rd Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—AH Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
34th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 34th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 34th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—AI Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
35th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 35th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 35th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—AJ Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
36th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 36th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training. 36th Unit—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training.

Training—AK Coy—Tuesday, July 13, 1954—Half day training
37th Unit—Tuesday, July 13,

Paris Students Clash With Police



Students climb on top of captured bus during a number of clashes between police and students which have occurred in Paris recently. A car was set on fire and others overturned, and one policeman was injured. The incidents followed police permission to Paris students who have just completed their school-leaving examination to hold a rag. — Express Photo.

RISE IN COSTS IN NEW ZEALAND WORRY GOVT

LAST SESSION BEFORE ELECTIONS

Wellington, New Zealand, July 7.

The present session of the Dominion Parliament, which opened on June 22, promises to be brisk, although Mr Sidney Holland, the Prime Minister, has announced that the programme of legislation will be "interesting but not heavy."

The session is the last before New Zealanders go to the polls next November, and the Prime Minister's statement is regarded by political observers here as indicating that no major tendentious bills are likely to be introduced by the Government.

But they believe that the Government will assume the defensive on one expected opposition attack for its failure to arrest the rise in the cost of living.

On a promise to check rising costs, the National Government came into power in 1949. But it has been forced to admit since then that it is not possible to control costs within the framework of its policy, or to reduce the number of controls imposed by the Labour administration.

While the Government is opposed to a system of subsidies, it has nevertheless found it desirable to maintain them at a level of £14,500,000 a year in order to keep down the prices of foodstuffs.

Were it not for these subsidies the 4-lb loaf of bread would cost 1/10½d over the counter instead of the 1/3d it costs today. Butter would cost 3/0½d per lb instead of 2/-, and a quart of milk would cost 1/0½d instead of 9d.

Labour is far from satisfied with the rising cost of living but beyond hinting that it is returned to power, it would reimpose widespread subsidies, any other means to curb rising prices.

Forecast

Observers here forecast that if Labour is returned, the price controls which the National Government has progressively removed will also be reimposed. It will be, however, for the National Government's policy of decontrol and allowing prices to find their own levels is better than Labour's policy of strict price control.

In a recent review of public accounts for the year ended last March, Mr Holland announced a small surplus of £1,000,000 and added that the economic position of the Dominion is thoroughly sound.

A day or so later the Minister for Housing, Mr William Sullivan, announced a record house building year as an indication of the progress that the Government is making to overcome one of the more serious problems facing the country.

A total of 10,700 houses built in the last financial year compared with the previous highest total of 10,400 in 1950/51. Half the houses built last year were either built or financed by the Government which although it set aside £13,000,000 for house building, underwrote its vote by £2,400,000.

for renting to families with an income limit of between £200 and £700 has not proceeded at the rate maintained by the previous Labour Government but has allowed the private homeowner more scope and more encouragement to get his house built and has for some years now permitted state house tenants to purchase their homes.

Here again the National Government and Labour are at loggerheads over the best housing policy to pursue and it is confident that by channelling house building resources into State avenues, it can produce 50,000 houses a year or more.

Meanwhile, in spite of the progress made to overcome the housing shortage rising costs have forced many would-be homebuilders to wait more profitable times, although today there are more opportunities to borrow home finance than ever before.

Election Point

Labour's dissatisfaction with the Government's progress found full expression recently at the annual conference of the New Zealand Labour party which, in no uncertain terms, urged the desirability of making housing one of its main election platform points.

Probably because a general election is not far off, the National party is anxious just yet to make any disclosure of major policy points in their programmes. But obviously other issues besides living costs and housing problems will shortly come into political focus. These may include the Government's import control policy and its recent decision to borrow £12,000,000 from the trading banks to help finance the present and next year's housing programme.

With the decontrol of imports has come Labour criticism of the Government for allowing importers to bring into the country luxury and non-essential goods, with a consequent wastage of valuable sterling funds.

Borrowing

The Government's borrowing from the trading banks also resulted in Labour allegations of further inflation and the creation of unnecessary credit when loans could have been obtained from the Reserve Bank at a cheaper rate.

But by and large, orthodox financial circles commend the Government for not approaching the Reserve Bank and "turning the handle of the printing press." Another subject on which political observers here consider that Labour will wage war and endeavour to capitalize is the Government's financial policy generally if for no other reason

than the effect which it has had of preventing local authorities from seeking all the loan works programmes.

Labour, anxious to capture the marginal seats from the National, will doubtless seek to exploit local grievances, as its present interest in the local issue in one of New Zealand's chief apple growing centres, Nelson, indicates.

Line Closed

A stretch of the Nelson railway line was found to be uneconomical and the Government recently decided to close it. Local feeling however, is running high and in order to keep the Nelson seat, some members of the Government consider that the decision will have to be reversed.

Such situations are to be found elsewhere in the country, particularly Auckland, which is New Zealand's largest city, where transport problems are acute and call for urgent attention.

Such problems, brought into the political spotlight, are expected to cause the Government further embarrassment during this session and later during the general election campaign.

But the domestic front of economic life in the Dominion shows a clear picture of progress.

There is industrial peace, while factory and farm output is high, the barometer of race-track totalisator investments is at a near record height and trade in all directions is prosperous.

Marginal Seats

Of 80 seats in the House of Representatives the abolition of the Legislative Council, or Upper House, on the first day of 1950, has made the system of government unbalanced, the National party holds 49 and the Labour party 30.

The seats which are classified as marginal total 20 and they are held mainly by the Government, by as few as 100 to 500 votes.

Voting strength in all 76 European electorates averages 13,000 to 14,000, while the four Maori seats, which have voted Labour consistently since 1935, have a voting population ranging from about 8,000 in one instance to nearly 80,000 in others.

Boundary changes will affect all the electorates before the general election, though voting strengths will remain approximately the same. A big adjustment made, so one Maori electorate will raise its voting strength to about 80,000 which is in line with the three other Maori electorates.—Reuter.

British Merchant Navy Figures Show Big Gain

At the end of April the total strength of the Merchant Navy (excluding Asiatic seamen signed on in Asia) was 145,490, a net gain of 361, compared with a month earlier. This was the largest gain since last September and brought the total increase since the figures were revised at the end of June, 1953, to 2,128.

Statistics issued by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen show that on the Central Register at the end of April, there were 14,040 certificated masters and deck officers (gain of three), 1,003 uncertificated masters and deck officers (loss of two), 4,874 apprentices and cadets (gain of seven), 7,752 certificated engineer officers (gain of 80), 3,434 radio officers (gain of 25), 32,880 deck ratings (loss of 10), 10,109 engine room ratings (gain of 31), 41,857 catering department personnel, including pursers and writers (gain of 254), and 3,008 miscellaneous personnel, including surgeons (loss of 17).

Details of gains and losses in each group during April are shown in the following tables:—

GAINS		Transfer into group on change of rank		New entrants (transfers rating 1st)	
Group	And	Group	And	Group	And
Masters	3	Deck officers	2	Deck officers	110
Deck officers	2	Deck officers	2	Deck officers	42
Deck officers	4	Deck officers	13	Deck officers	26
Apprentices and cadets	7	Apprentices and cadets	1	Apprentices and cadets	90
Engineer officers	80	Engineer officers	28	Engineer officers	63
Engineer officers	28	Engineer officers	77	Engineer officers	303
Radio officers	25	Radio officers	10	Radio officers	68
Deck ratings	20	Deck ratings	208	Deck ratings	512
Engine room ratings	163	Engine room ratings	163	Engine room ratings	342
Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	254	Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	254	Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	254
Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	38	Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	33	Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	84
Totals	1,442	Totals	875	Totals	2,128

LOSSES		Service		Transfers	
Group	And	Group	And	Group	And
Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	111	Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	3	Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	110
Deck officers	28	Deck officers	10	Deck officers	44
Deck officers	22	Deck officers	61	Deck officers	83
Engineer officers	5	Engineer officers	0	Engineer officers	100
Engineer officers	160	Engineer officers	5	Engineer officers	239
Radio officers	479	Radio officers	12	Radio officers	322
Deck ratings	206	Deck ratings	9	Deck ratings	311
Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	504	Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	11	Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	503
Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	93	Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	1	Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	101
Totals	1,908	Totals	80	Totals	2,108

During the month 64 second mates and three mates (home trade) certificates were prepared for issue to uncertificated deck officers, apprentices, cadets and deck ratings, and 68 second class certificates were prepared for issue to uncertificated engine room ratings. The holders of these certificates (in so far as they are included in the effective section of the Central Register of Seamen) have been transferred from their pre-certificated rank or rating group to the "masters and deck officers" group, respectively.

New York Sugar Market

New York, July 7. World No. 4 sugar futures today closed 1 to 4 points lower with sales of 261 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures uniformly 1 point lower with sales of 210 contracts.

World futures eased under realizing and hedging after earlier firmness on covering operations.

Domestic futures eased in line with the lower situation in the world market. Future closings:

World No. 4 (World)	
Sept.	21 1/2
Oct.	21 1/2
Nov.	21 1/2
Dec.	21 1/2
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CHINA MAIL

Page 10 THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1954

Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Hard Currency

WHEN a man's sentence ends and the prison gates close behind him and he is free, elation overrides his other feelings for a little while.

It is some time before he comprehends that the end of his sentence does not necessarily mean the end of his punishment. But as he goes round looking for a job he begins to get the idea.

"What you been doing since you left your last place?" he is asked. He begins to explain and that, very often is that.

The haul back to respectability and a job worth having is a long, long one.

DOUBLY LUCKY

FRANK must have realised how fortunate he was to have made the long haul in nine months.

It was June of last year when he came out of prison, after a 15-month sentence. It was March of this year when he landed the good job—as a valet in the West End hotel.

The pay, with tips added, came to £10 a week, and his meals were free. For a single man, he was not doing too badly.

What must have made him count himself doubly lucky was the fact that the 15-month sentence was not all that was chalked up against this handsome, dark man of 40. There were four other convictions, two others terms of imprisonment.

IN THE GUARDS

BUT there were things that weighed in his favour. For instance, an Army record marked "Excellent."

Frank had served in the Guards for 16 years, and in Norway received such wounds that he still has to go to hospital periodically to receive treatment of his spine.

But as Frank walked along a deserted hotel corridor the other afternoon, he found lying on the floor, a slim wallet.

He picked up the wallet, saw that inside were some dollar bills and travellers' cheques. He slipped the lot into his pocket. A day or two later, in the West End, he converted some of the dollars into £7 sterling.

He was traced through that transaction, arrested and brought to Bow Street, where he pleaded guilty, before Mr. Frank Milton, to stealing the wallet and its contents, valued together at £10.

'JUST PICKED IT UP'

A POLICEMAN told Frank's story to the magistrate who asked: "Have you the faintest idea why he should have turned to crime?"

"No, sir," the policeman said. "Unless it was the spinal trouble he has had since he was wounded. He has had five operations, I believe. His first conviction was in 1949, the year after he left the Army."

The magistrate shook his head, as if wondering where the truth about Frank's motives lay. He asked Frank what he had to say.

"Just picked the thing up, didn't realise it was a wallet at first."

"You must have known perfectly well what your duty was?"

"Yes, I know now. I should have handed it in."

'YOU BREAK FAITH'

"YOU must have known then," said the magistrate. "Naturally, one is extremely sympathetic about a man handed copped through serving his country. If this were the first time, or even the second."

He paused and sighed. "You can't go on taking advantage of that for ever," he said. "Here you are, in a good job, a secure job, and you break faith. You must go to prison for six months."

Without showing by his expression what his feelings were, Frank marched out. If he earns full remission of his sentence by good behaviour, he will be free again as autumn turns to winter.

MR FERGUSON STRESSES:

Importance Of Character Training In HK Schools

The Deputy Director of Education, Mr G. P. Ferguson stressed the importance of character training at schools when he spoke at the Prize Giving ceremony at the Sam Yuk Middle School in the New Territories this morning.

"There are powerful forces at work in the world today which would make us believe that there are no such things as truth, honesty, tolerance, freedom of thought, and respect for others," he told the children.

"Surely then it is absolutely vital that good character training, far from being neglected, should be of first importance in all our schools if we are interested in preserving a reasonable way of life. It is most heartening, therefore, to realise that in this school, really sound moral training holds such a high place. In what one may describe as the mass education of these modern times often hears it said that there is little time to devote to character training. The requirements of modern life demand the knowledge of so many subjects without which a youth who leaves school cannot find employment will also hear parents ask why their children are expected to waste their time at school learning this or that subject. That's not going to get them a job, they will say."

"There is obviously something wrong in both these ideas. Let me very briefly examine with you the word 'educate'."

TWO-FOLD MEANING

Basically it means 'to train'. But that is by no means its full meaning, which is two-fold—to train the mind and the character. I think you will find that any dictionary will bear me out in this, though perhaps in slightly different words. "It is impossible to train the mind without the character. Let me give you a little example. It is not at all uncommon to hear a child say, 'Oh, I hate this subject. I just cannot understand it.' Would a good teacher say, 'All right, my dear, you needn't do it any more?' I think not. "Any teacher worth his salt would encourage the child to persevere with the subject to the limit of his or her mental capacity. So the teacher is training the child not to give in to difficulties and at the same time trying to teach a school subject. Mind and character are therefore being trained together."

NO LYING

"No good teacher will tolerate lying or cheating or bullying in his classroom. Is not this character training?"

"If this side of our education is neglected, what sort of influence will these future citizens have when they get out into the world?"

"It cannot be denied that they will influence their fellow men to greater or lesser degree. It seems to me that they will be men and women who will not know the meaning of truth, honesty, tolerance, sympathy or respect for others."

"Is that the sort of person we want our educational system to produce? I think not. "You children have three major 'advantages. You have a good school in the healthy atmosphere of the country, your small classes which give you the best opportunity to learn and understand your lessons, and your character training is based on sound moral and religious principles. These advantages are invaluable and I am sure you will use them to the full."

Mr. Ferguson stressed the importance of character training at schools when he spoke at the Prize Giving ceremony at the Sam Yuk Middle School in the New Territories this morning.

"There are powerful forces at work in the world today which would make us believe that there are no such things as truth, honesty, tolerance, freedom of thought, and respect for others," he told the children.

"Surely then it is absolutely vital that good character training, far from being neglected, should be of first importance in all our schools if we are interested in preserving a reasonable way of life. It is most heartening, therefore, to realise that in this school, really sound moral training holds such a high place. In what one may describe as the mass education of these modern times often hears it said that there is little time to devote to character training. The requirements of modern life demand the knowledge of so many subjects without which a youth who leaves school cannot find employment will also hear parents ask why their children are expected to waste their time at school learning this or that subject. That's not going to get them a job, they will say."

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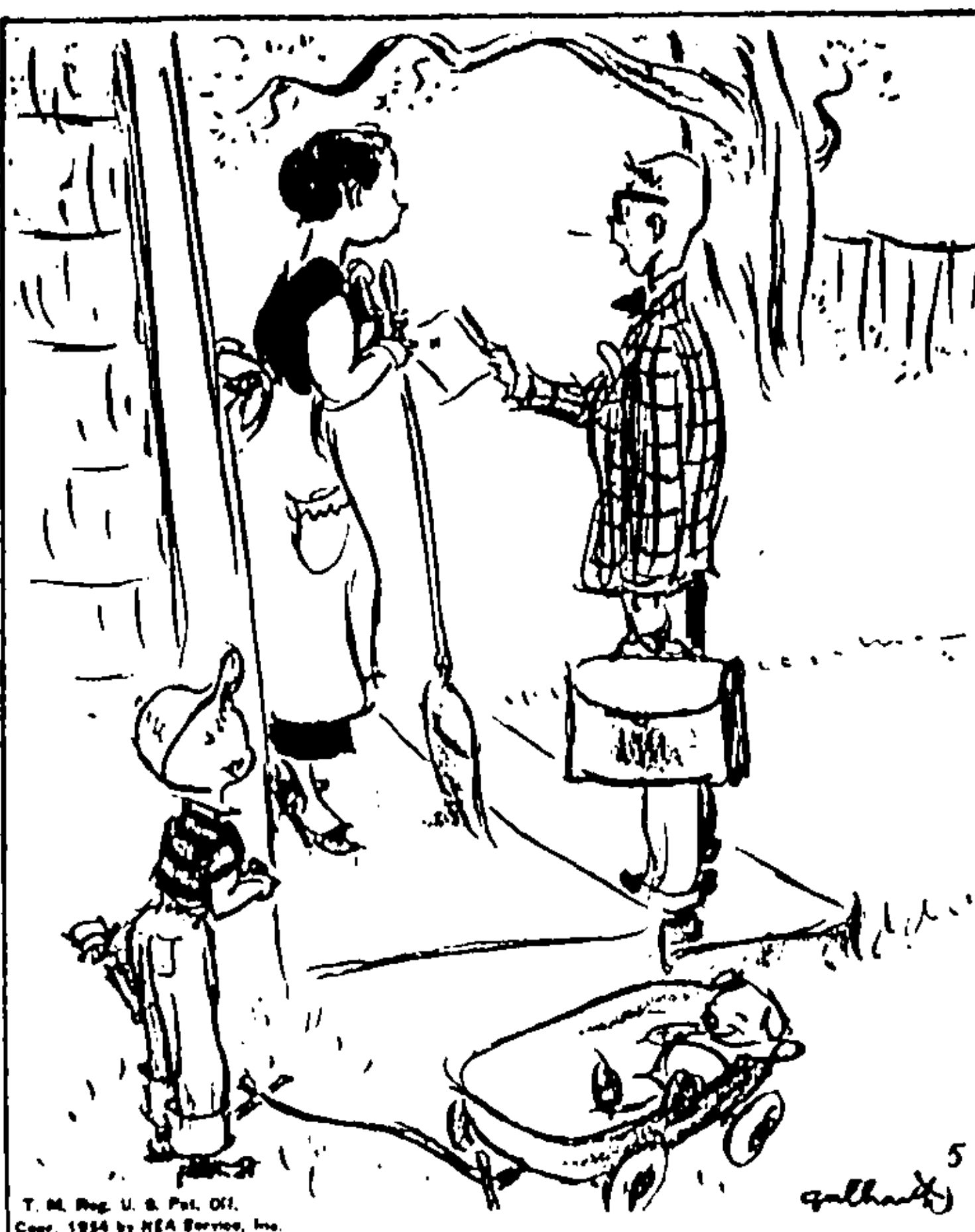
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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Remember me? Two years ago I was working my way through college—well, three more subscriptions and I can enroll in postgraduate school!"

Appeal Against Decision By Tenancy Tribunal

The question of whether the occupation of a domestic premises by a business partnership can be described as a surrender of possession by the previous user who is a partner in the same partnership, under section 20(a) of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, was raised before Judge A. D. Scholes at the Victoria District Court this morning.

Judge Scholes was hearing an appeal against a decision of a Tenancy Tribunal Chairman who refused an application for an eviction order against the occupants of 47 Connaught Road West, first floor.

The appellants are the Shum Yee Ping Tong Co., Ltd., of 219 Wing Lok Street West, second floor, the landlords. They were represented by Mr. Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. P. H. Sin.

Mr. A. J. Clifford, instructed by Messrs Hastings and Co., is appearing for the respondents. Kwok Cheng-thong and the Sum Cheung Co.

The grounds of the appeal are that (1) the use of the premises was not a business partnership, (2) that the Tribunal Chairman was wrong in law, (3) that the respondents had no case to answer, and (4) that on the evidence adduced the appellants should have been granted an order for eviction against the respondents.

NOT NECESSARY

Mr. Bernacchi told the Court that in the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, even garting with possession of premises was sufficient to constitute a ground for eviction. It did not necessarily have to be a parting of a tenancy.

Thus when one dealt with the Colony's Ordinance, parting with possession was sufficient in itself.

He said the normal assumption, where a partnership business was carried on in the premises of one of the partners, was that the partnership was given a tenancy for the duration of the partnership.

Mr. Bernacchi submitted that the present case was a typical case, which the legislature had in mind when it introduced section 20(a) in the Ordinance. He said he had proved that the premises were let out as domestic premises, and that the premises were now being used for business run by a partnership.

He submitted that, if upon the evidence, there was no prima facie case of an apparent change of occupancy of the premises, then it was his contention that section 20(a) was a completely useless provision.

He asked for a reversal of the Tribunal Chairman's decision. "ENDING OF FACTS."

In his reply, Mr. Clifford said there was a finding of fact by the Chairman who had said there was change in the use of the premises but not a change in the occupancy.

OFFICIAL PAPERS BURNT IN CONSULATE

As Reds Advance On Hanoi

Hanoi, July 7. Members of the Chinese Nationalist Consulate-General in this city threatened by the Vietminh were burning their papers tonight, authoritative sources said.

Most of the Commonwealth community in Hanoi has not moved despite the warning two weeks ago of the acting British Consul, Mr Rex Johnston-Smith.

Roman Catholic sources said nine Canadian fathers and eight Canadian nuns are still in Hanoi along with the Irish Apostolic delegate and his assistant. Four Canadian priests and one Irish priest have left.

Three Canadian priests and six Canadian nuns now in Hanoi were withdrawn from Southern Buichu Province before the Communists occupied it last week. An aged Canadian priestess of Buichu was left behind as she was bedridden.

United Kingdom citizens still in Hanoi include the Consul staff, a girl secretary, a businessman and three journalists, two Australian and two New Zealand journalists also remain.

The Pakistan community, about 80 strong—mainly shopkeepers—has not moved and about 400 Indians who have their own consul also appear to be staying for the time being. The Indians are mainly shopkeepers and merchants.

NOT DANGEROUS

The Swiss Consul, M. Jean Studer, arrived here Monday to discuss the situation with the 10 Swiss businessmen in the city.

There are about 5,000 French civilians in Hanoi. Many French Commonwealth and other foreign citizens are in Haiphong but their position is not considered dangerous as they can easily be evacuated by sea.

Observers here consider that the gravest danger to the foreign community in Hanoi will come not so much from Communist Vietminh who will probably respect civilians if they take over the town as from the Vietnamese anti-Communists. Hitherto they have supported the French loyally but many of them considered the evacuation of the southern zone of the delta a French stab in the back after repeated promises of protection.—Reuters.

Van Fleet Leaves Manila

Manila, July 8. General James Van Fleet, special envoy of President Eisenhower, left aboard a U.S. Air Force plane at eight a.m. today for Honolulu after a two-day visit here.

The former United Nations commander in Korea, who has made a survey of the military situation in the Far East, is en route back to Washington. He was accompanied by 13 members of his party.

During his stay here, General Van Fleet conferred with President Magway, the Defence Secretary, the armed forces General Staff and high American military, naval and air force officials.

Commenting on the situation in the Philippines, General Van Fleet told reporters: "You are doing all right here. The Philippines is a real outpost of freedom in the Far East, thanks to your magnificent President."

General Van Fleet was reliably reported to have shown a "sympathetic attitude" when the Philippine armed forces authorities informed him of various requirements in connection with plans to modernize and expand the armed forces.

It was understood, however, that he did not make any commitment for additional military aid for the Philippines.—United Press.

Jagan Goes On Hunger Strike

Georgetown, July 7. The deposed Premier of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, today started a hunger strike to protest against the 14 hours per day solitary confinement in a seven-foot by four concrete prison cell.

Other leaders of the People's Progressive Party had also gone on a hunger strike for the same reason.—France-Press.

Eisenhower Speech Disappoints London

London, July 8. President Eisenhower's statement that he was opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations in present conditions evoked some disappointment in today's British press.

He made this statement at a press conference in Washington yesterday.

Messages giving details of President Eisenhower's world press conference were given considerable prominence in this morning's editions of British newspapers.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the few papers which devoted an editorial to the President's statement, said that Britain has solid moral reasons for believing the American attitude to China to be wrong.

The admission of China to the United Nations may yet become a critical point in the Geneva conference, this Liberal newspaper maintained.

The Yorkshire Post said that Britain shares the desire of Americans for proof of Communist good faith, but asks how peace-loving nations are to test China's readiness to make and keep an agreement if they are to shun contact with her representatives.—Reuters.

Has Knowland Changed His Stand?

Washington, July 7. Senate Majority Leader Mr. William Knowland (Republican, California) indicated at a press conference here today that he had modified his attitude regarding the possibility of Communist China being admitted to the United Nations.

Speaking here following talks with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles, yesterday, Mr. Knowland said Congress should adopt at its present session a resolution or an amendment expressing congressional opposition to Communist China's admission to the United Nations.

This is in contrast to earlier statements by Mr. Knowland giving to understand that he would ask Congress to pass a measure making it compulsory for the United States to withdraw from the United Nations should Communist China be admitted.

However, Mr. Knowland felt certain that in case Communist China was admitted, President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles would consult congressional leaders of both parties as to what steps the United States should take.

Speaking after him, the acting chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Homer Ferguson (Republican, Michigan) said that nations voting for Communist China's admission to the U.N. would thereby be voting for the withdrawal of the United States from the international organization.—France-Press.

SINGAPORE STUDENTS

London, July 7. Mr. Stan Aubrey, Labour, asked in the House of Commons today what were the terms of the settlement with the Singapore students who had been camping out in the school grounds as a protest against their national service.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replied: "There was no question of a settlement between the Government and the students. So far as is known, all the students liable for national service have now registered."—Reuters.

A 12-day Ministry of Transport inquiry into the loss of the troopship, Empire, which sank in the Mediterranean last March, has ended.

The tribunal, which heard evidence about the sinking, has concluded that the ship was not seaworthy when it sailed.

Mr. Walter Preece, C.B., who recommended the Ministry, claimed there had been no evidence that the ship was not seaworthy when it sailed.

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